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Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

SEPTEMBER, 1911

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

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The Library Journal

VOL. 36. No. 9. SEPTEMBER, 1911

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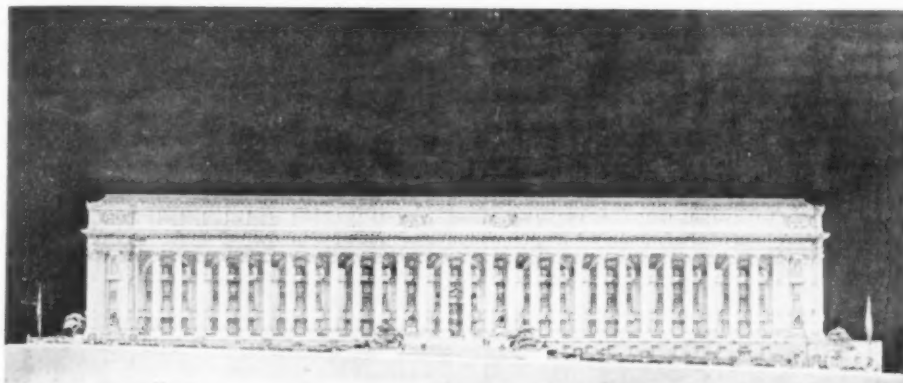
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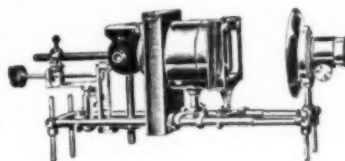
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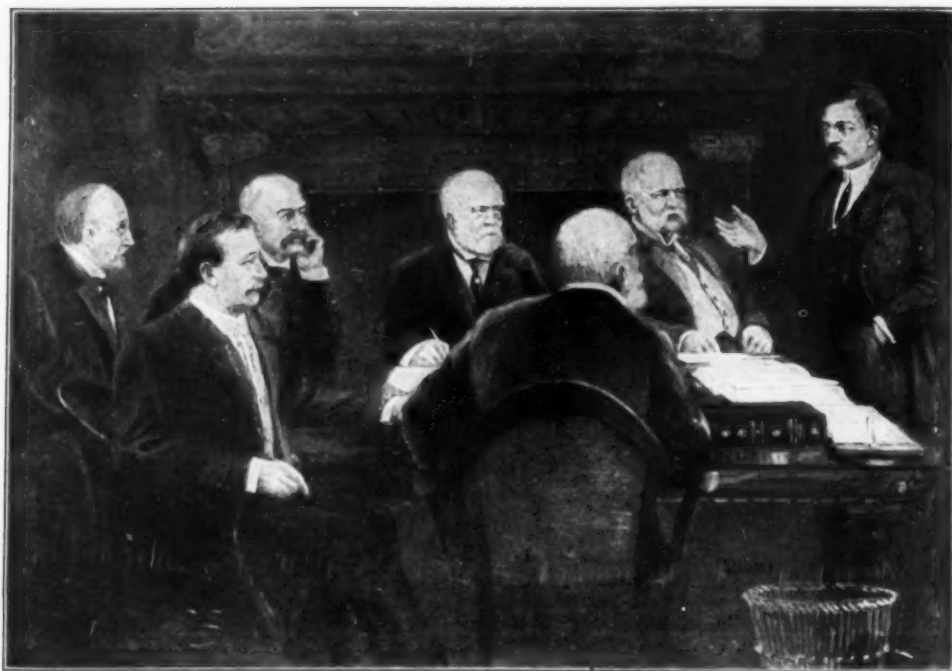
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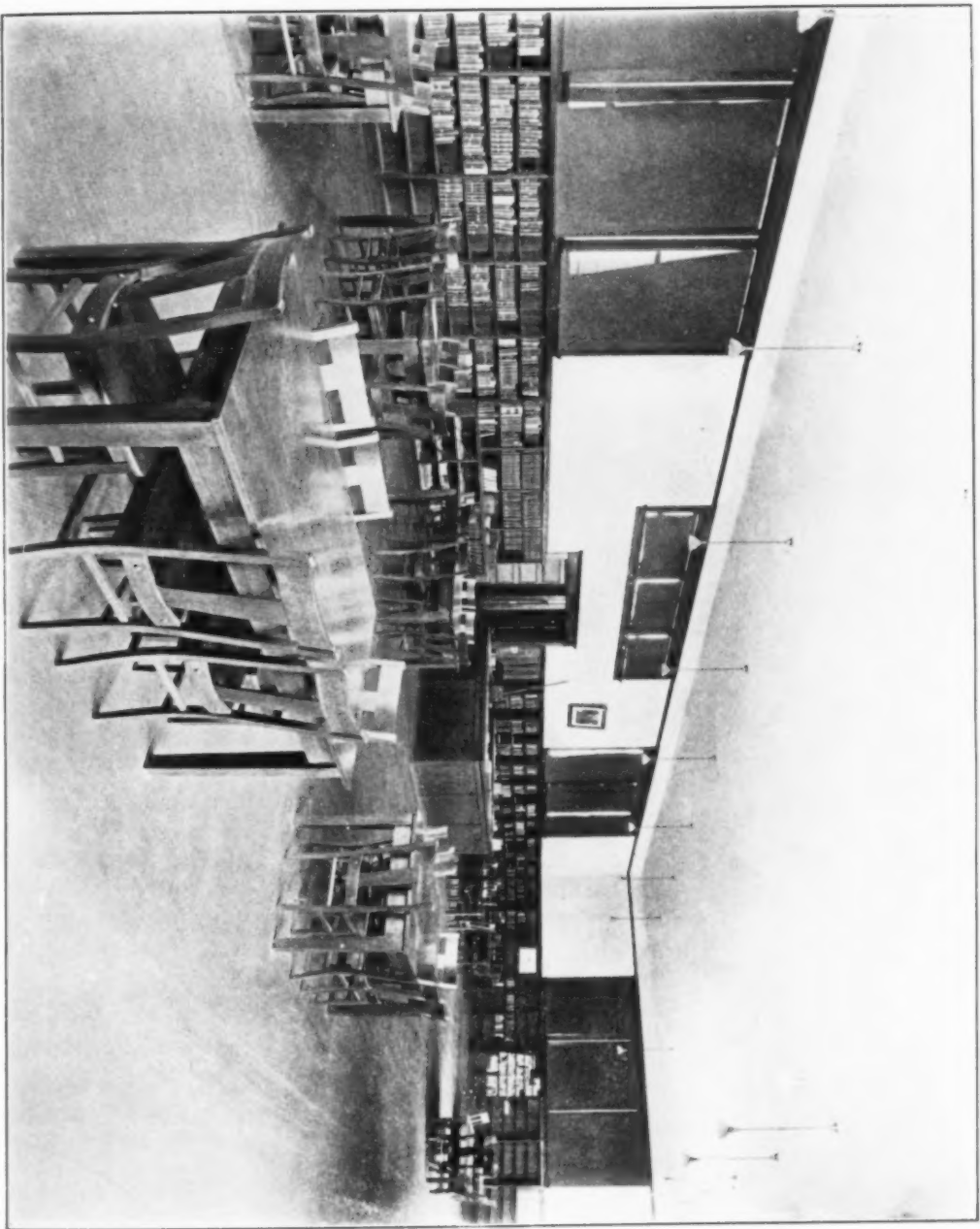
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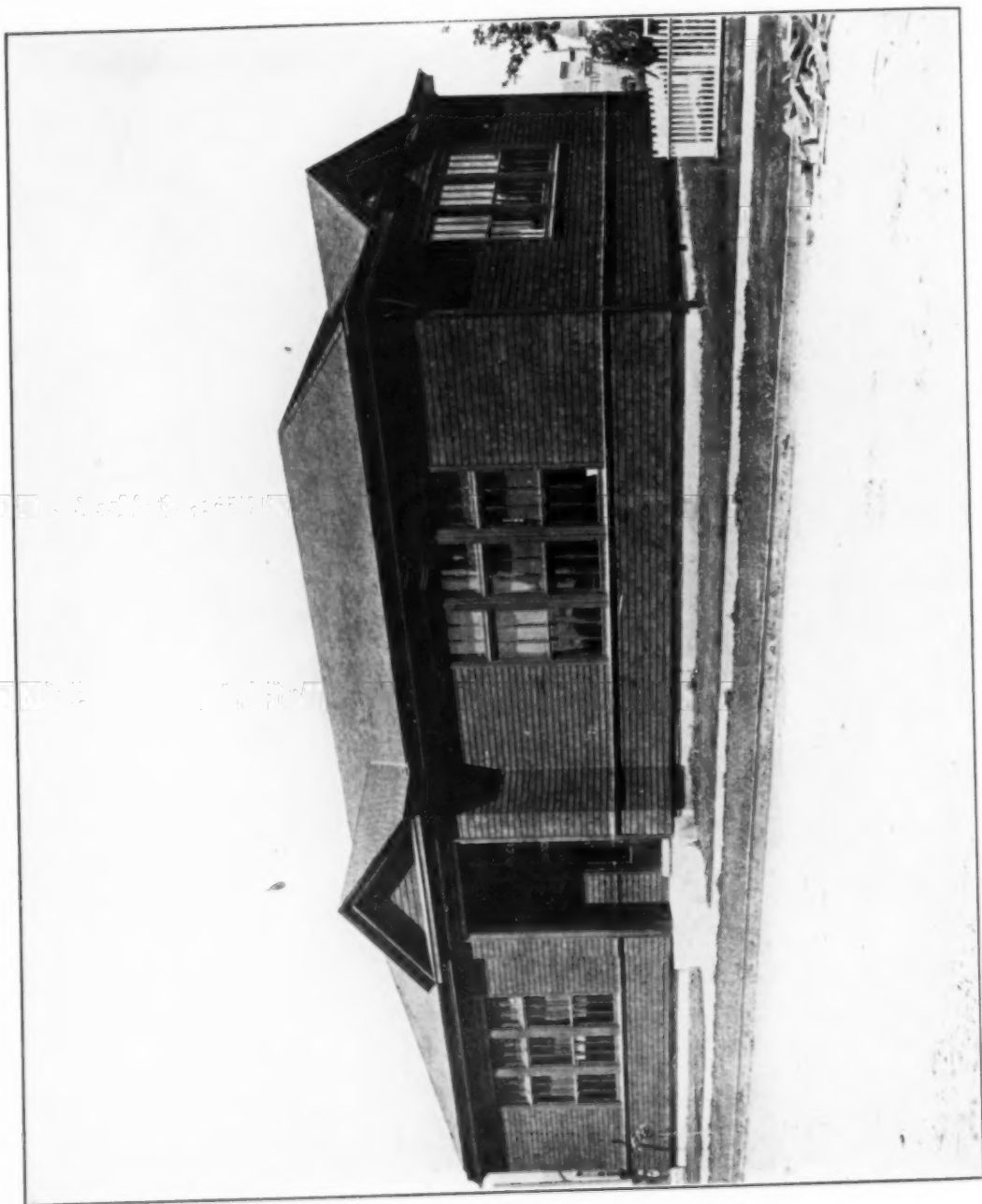
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE coming New York State meeting promises a happy combination of general and special features. While the central interest of the meeting will undoubtedly take color from its setting, and the opportunities to up-State librarians to observe and study conditions and work in three large city library systems will in a sense strike the keynote of the convention, yet there is a broad choice of subjects covered by the program and almost as many prominent speakers as could be obtained at a national meeting. The convention should have positive as well as potential result in stimulus to library interests throughout the State, and in a greater harmony in the varied library activities in the leading city of the United States.

LIBRARY club influence merits the serious attention of the profession if it is to be developed into an influence for the vitalization of libraries and for binding together the professional interests of library localities. In sections where a strong library club makes itself felt there is noticeable wider vision and a more wholesome library spirit among the library workers of the community. In smaller cities and neighborhoods active and harmonious club relations are more easily attained; whereas, in cities of complex development with many scattered and ununited library interests, the life of the club is bound to be more or less sporadic and to lack unity in development and purpose. Granted that professional association develops professional efficiency, it is for the local library club to express itself in definite terms and work toward definite results. Nowhere has the rejuvenation and reanimation of a local library club been more encouragingly illustrated than in Chicago, stimulated, no doubt, by the recent library reorganization and development there, and by the A. L. A. mid-winter council meetings. In Wisconsin the recent special library conference is bound to have an effect upon the Wisconsin libraries and library associations. This conference, reported in full elsewhere, was of unusual scope and drew a representative attendance, including the president of the A. L. A., Mrs. Elmendorf, and some other leading librari-

ans. This meeting, the New Jersey meeting last May, and the Massachusetts rural libraries conference, held in August, all indicate the possibilities and power of the "special conference" as compared with the less concentrated and therefore less direct library impulse that results from a general meeting.

LIBRARY coöperation with educational institutions and progressive civic movements grows consistently more effective and prevalent. The development of technical education within the last decade is therefore naturally reflected in library development. The technical department, recently an innovation in library administration and subject to question and discussion, is now almost an accepted feature in any progressive library system. Library coöperation with technical institutions, with industrial establishments, factories, steel plants and business organizations may yet be considered in its initial stages, however, and there lies ahead of it an immense field for use and for development. In Cleveland there is especially remarkable coöperative work accomplished along these lines. The civic spirit there is both an intensive and extensive one, and the public library has developed to the full the remarkable opportunities presented by community conditions for the improvement of civic and labor conditions. The factory stations in Cleveland are of unusual vitality, and have to aid them the strong spirit for welfare work and altruism toward the employee that is so strikingly illustrated by the great Cleveland Hardware Company and the well known cloth manufacturing concern of Joseph & Feiss. In the latter, where there are employed over 1000 workers, the library plays no small part in the lives of the employees. In Pittsburgh, with its wonderful industrial conditions, the library has carried its books and influence deep into the foundations of the city's life through reaching the working classes. In Chicago, with its seething industrial life; in Youngstown, Ohio, noted for its steel manufactories; in St. Joseph, Missouri, with its stockyard locality, and in Seattle, where the Ballard Branch

reaches the lumber district, in each of these cities, and in many more, the industrial power of the library has made itself keenly felt. Reports of technical work in Canada have recently become noteworthy, and within the last two years constructive work in this direction challenges special attention. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is awake to the possibilities that the library offers to technical development and service. In Mr. Howell's paper read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, and printed elsewhere, assurance is given of the "technical library's" future in Canada. Mr. Howell, as chairman of the committee on technical education of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, must stand as an expert in his subject, and his plans for furthering technical efficiency through libraries should afford suggestions to librarians throughout the country. It would furnish an interesting contribution to the Ottawa program at the next A. L. A. meeting, if further consideration to some of the plans outlined in Mr. Howell's paper might be given, or if, some of these having been already put into effect, a definite report on them might be made.

IN the administration of library service, as throughout the civil service generally, the application of the merit system through examinations is the one safeguard against improper appointments, and on the whole the best means of testing fitness. It should go without saying that any test of fitness should have regard to the place into which one is to fit. General capability and education may be tested to some extent by general examination papers; but this is not enough. A policeman must know something of the names of the streets, must be stalwart and must be capable of running; a fireman must be cool-headed, agile, brave, and capable of physical endurance, and an employee in a library must know something of books and methods and people. This principle has been accepted in all really good civil service systems, which means that where the test is made by a general civil service commission much weight is given to examinations involving special fitness, *e.g.*, fitness for a library appointment. On the whole it is better, especially in a large library, that examinations should therefore be conducted by the library authorities rather than by the

municipal civil service commission. But beyond this there are the questions of character, personality, training, which cannot be "sized up" through written examination papers. Discourtesy is a personal quality ruinous in a library, but which cannot be tested out on paper. Therefore, as was done in the case of the choice of the chief librarian for Chicago, a large proportionate weight should be given to the opinion of the personal quality of an applicant formed directly or indirectly by the appointing power. As to subordinates, there should be no question as to free power of removal by the responsible executive, subject possibly to the approval of the library board, certainly without formulated and public trial. The only reason for restricting removals is to prevent removals for the sake of making room for other appointees, and this evil is cured by making unfit appointments impossible. Los Angeles and Seattle had been suffering from perversion of civil service reform and not the real article, and the many libraries which have enjoyed the benefits of civil service reform, properly applied, bear willing testimony to its value and necessity.

THE President's Postal Commission, headed by Justice Hughes and including also President Lowell, of Harvard, and Vice-President Wheeler, of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, has been in session in New York during the hot days of August with special reference to the vexed question of the cost of second class matter, and ultimately with a view to the revision of postal rates in general. The Post Office Department is defending its estimate of nine cents a pound as the cost of carrying periodicals, though this is likely to be somewhat lowered in the course of the critical investigation, but it expresses a willingness to accept two cents a pound as a compromise rate. The representatives of university, scientific and other altruistic periodicals have been heard, but at this writing there has been no representation from the library side as to the possibility of including a library post, say at this two-cent rate. Book publishers are beginning to argue that books should have as much favor from the Government as periodicals, in view of their educational function; and certainly this argument applies *a fortiori* to books circulated from public libraries.

THE STATE LIBRARY *

By DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, *Librarian Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.*

THE definition of a librarian's duty, as given by Dr. Kenyon in his presidential address at Exeter last summer, is an excellent starting point for a paper in any section of a library association. That definition was: "The provision of good literature and the guidance of readers or students to the recognition and use of it are the duties of libraries and librarians." As far as it is possible to give a complete definition (and to my mind it is not possible in any department of life) this is a good one.

Dr. Kenyon made some classifications, too, of interest to all book-lovers and librarians (I make a distinction here — book-lovers and librarians are not always the same), one of which was the three divisions of literature — imagination, knowledge and pastime, which in a broad way is of value. Anything from Dr. Kenyon, head of one of the greatest institutions in the world, the British Museum, makes us pause even if he himself were not a great scholar and master in his chosen field. Either one of the points suggested in his address would be worthy of a paper for our opening here, and I would be glad if I could feel it my province to discuss these topics just as I would if I could discourse upon the lives of some great scholars or writers or books, among which I spend my life and draw in large part my sustenance for joy and vitality.

I am fond of thinking of librarians as lovers of books, not their janitors. But other topics draw me off to talk about the subjects mentioned on the program — largely because your executive committee was not able to persuade the members of this Association to come so far away from home, or to prepare papers on these round table items.

To what extent are the state libraries growing? How well are they leading their respective commonwealths in the development of higher and better citizenship; in the diffusion of knowledge and scholarship among the people, and in the assistance of public officials to a better conduct of the government and the enactment of better laws? To what ex-

tent are they the center of the reading forces of the state? How much are their staffs looked upon as expert advisers by the citizens of the states? Are the history lovers in the states grouped around the state libraries? Does the state library insist on the organization and classification and proper filing of the archives?

If they have not done these things, or some of them, are they not failing?

My own estimate of the scope of a state library has been given before in this Association. It is in brief, that everything in the way of research in science, history, literature, politics, art, pedagogy, medicine, etc., should be provided in the state library as rapidly as funds will permit; that the state librarian should have a broad conception in scholarship of what these departments should be, and the ability and courage to secure a staff trained to do the work in a scientific way.

I am aware that some insist that the state library should be developed largely, if not entirely, in history and political science. I have no quarrel with this view except that it is too narrow. The state is larger than this, and so should its library be, if it is to be a state library.

But the six topics mentioned in the program I hasten to talk about for a few minutes, and then leave them for you to discuss, namely: The state library and state historical work; The state library and archives; The state library and politics; The state library and university extension work; New phases of legislative reference; The state library and museum.

There are, as there ought to be, voluntary historical societies in most of the states. Some of these have no connection with the state; some are trustees of documents, records and archives for the state, as in Wisconsin. I raise the question here, Shall the state library be the center of historical research and historical preservation in each commonwealth? Naturally, I refer more especially to state history, though I do not debar general history. In my own state the historical society has had no permanent quarters; the material is in the of-

* Read before the National Association of State Libraries, Pasadena, 1911.

fice of the president and in a musty room in the capitol basement. The society receives a small appropriation from the state treasury wherewith to publish its monographs. Is it not better to continue the private association, but to make the state library the center, where all volumes and records may be kept, meetings held and work carried on?

I would by no means disparage private organizations. I would encourage them, but give them the protection and assistance of the commonwealth. The state does this in education, general, legal, medical and technical, and why not in historical collections?

1. Such a center supported by the state would encourage the deposit and donation of manuscripts, newspapers, etc., by private individuals.

2. It would lend a sense of security, if properly done, not otherwise given.

3. It would make the state a great instructor in its own history. I believe that the commonwealth is properly the instructor of the people. (I am not afraid of paternal government.)

4. This system would make the history of the state and its study more universal—more a part of the demos—and it is the demos we pretend to serve. This service would in this way be more democratic than if owned and controlled by a private organization.

5. The state collections would be thus readily accessible to all research students from educational institutions and to all authors and historians. The advantages of a central grouping of historical material cannot be stated in too strong terms.

Does not the same condition exist for the archives of the state? In Indiana the auditor, secretary of state, clerk of the Supreme court and governor's office contain the archives, most of them inaccessible and uncared for. They are historical and ought to be properly classified and scheduled.

I am aware that there may exist jealousy on the part of the official about these archives. He wants to keep them. However, a campaign of education and tact in handling the subject will bring about good feeling in this regard. I have had some discouraging experiences, but now that Indiana is to have a new building for the library, I see light ahead. I beg to quote here from the report of a member of my staff, Prof. Harlow Lindley:

An investigation into the archives of the state has proven beyond all question that the state records are in a most unsatisfactory condition, and beyond any possibility of permanent improvement until provision is made by law for their care and organization.

This condition has arisen from a variety of causes, among them the various movements of the capitol, the lack of room, and the absence of any adequate provision by law for their proper preservation.

A large part of the earlier public records of the state, if in existence at all, are inaccessible, even to one giving his time and effort to the task of making a report concerning them. Many of them are stored away like junk in dark, damp and dust-covered rooms in the basement. Present state officials know nothing about them, and no one has ever been given any authority by law to make the proper examination. The preliminary examination this summer has revealed something of the value of these old records, and has also revealed the hopelessness of the undertaking under present conditions.

Among the treasures found the following are enumerated here just to illustrate the possibilities of the work: Record books of the territorial court of Indiana, 1801-1816; Record books of the supreme court of the state, beginning with 1817; Plats of land, including Indian reserves and grants; Official reports and papers relative to early canals and railroads; Official material relative to early state roads; Records, letters, etc., of the United States land offices located in Indiana; Letter books from various departments; Enlistments; Public education; Reports of commissions, etc.

The final accomplishment of the undertaking would mean a great saving in time and care, on the part of the state, of records which will become more valuable for reference and research work all the time.

The following recommendations are made which, if executed, would at least begin the solution of the problem and prepare the way for future activity and progress:

1. That provisions be made to provide, furnish and equip a permanent place for the preservation of the public records of the state in an orderly manner.

2. That steps be taken to examine, classify and remove to a suitable place the papers,

documents and records not of present-day use to their respective departments.

3. That any state, county, or other official be authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to turn over to this department for permanent preservation therein any official books, records, documents, original papers, newspaper files and printed books and material not in current use in his office.

The merit system is almost a necessity in a state library. Why partisanship should control the appointments in a library is inexplicable and indefensible. The recent change in one of our state libraries is fresh in your minds. An experienced man is put out for political expediency. Long and successful service goes for nothing. I often wonder if we established our governments, national, state or local, in order to give some one a job and not for the public good. That was the accepted theory or practice years ago. But in a library where scholarship, training and love of books and study are supposedly the dominant influences, it is humiliating to find the spoils system in control.

Where a library is connected with public service and politics touches it even remotely the merit system is the safest way to insure permanency. I am aware of the old cry against examinations. I have been through the fight as secretary of the Indiana merit system association for twenty years. But as a means of protection to your institution there is no better safeguard. In the Indiana State Library the system is thoroughly established. Examinations, with certain prerequisites for entrance, are held. A successful candidate is even then accepted only on probation, and may be discharged for cause at any time. The judgment of the librarian about the personal qualifications, education, appearance, ability to meet people, etc., counts for half.

The written test covers the work of the department into which the applicant will enter. I can say to persons who want me to do a favor, "Let your friend, son, daughter or whatnot, put himself on a level with all the others, and, like a man, prove he is best." When this is said to the politician he nearly always gives up in disgust.

This question of partisan politics in state libraries is the most serious problem now before us. It is the great stumbling block

which hinders progress and development and always will do so. Scholarship and training and a deep sense of obligation to the public, to knowledge, to education and to high ideals cannot go hand in hand with the spoils system. That such a system should for a moment be connected with a library is humiliating, disgraceful and worthy of universal condemnation. That the sacred rights of the public, of the knowledge seeker, of the lover of books and scientific research should be subjected to the selfishness of the jobber in offices makes us almost give up hope.

The head of one of our four departments — Legislative reference — was secured by this test. Many other positions have been filled in the same way with marked success. If you are pestered with party offensiveness, try this system and ask that it be adopted in your libraries. Examinations should not be on hard and fast lines, but should be full and fair and sweeping in whatever way you have them. Keep out the pest of partisanship from our state libraries. I fancy that if a scholarly librarian were let alone he would appoint his staff as he would a faculty, without an examination but still by the merit system. But he is not let alone. (An examination for its own sake of course is worthless.)

The question arises then, and is worthy of serious discussion, whether in a state library, in order to avoid difficulty and keep out of partisan broils, it is not the best policy to adopt a merit system for appointments. The executive of the library should never be under obligation to anybody or group or thing, but only to the highest public service in a strictly scientific way.

Why can the state library not be the workroom of students engaged in university extension, particularly in political science, sociology and history? The coöperation with colleges and universities may be a close one. That is the college authorities may indicate to the library staff what work is to be done and request that a certain amount of assistance and oversight be granted to the students. The members of the staff may well be able to do this, and thus lend a higher tone to the work of the library. In the Legislative reference departments this can be made particularly effective by securing the help of fellows, for instance, in return for assistance

given them. In our library advanced students from the state university often spend days or weeks in research work while living in Indianapolis. This policy can be extended to the secondary schools of the state, especially in their debates. We keep in close touch with all the high schools of the commonwealth to whom we send lists of material. Most of their reading for discussions is thus obtained from the central state library. We are able thus to supplement—or even more than supplement—the work in the high schools, and therefore become a radiating center for the schoolmen. I believe this is a great field for a state library, and commend it to your consideration.

The introduction of a bill in Congress providing for a Legislative Reference Bureau as a separate department of the Library of Congress is of great interest and value to all of us. The provisions of the bill are the very best, requiring thorough training in political science, the principles of government, comparative legislation and drafting of bills. It is not a legal bureau. This is the first new phase of this work to be mentioned.

Another, which we have adopted in Indiana by amendment to the law, is requiring coöperation with the educational institutions of the state—more particularly the state school. The head of our Legislative reference department has been made a lecturer on comparative legislation in the State University. Our plan is in brief to secure the assistance of advanced students, fellows or instructors in our department. They may make investigations and reports which we intend to file and use for reference. These may cover all subjects of legislation and political science, theoretical and practical. These same instructors may come to the department during a session and be our assistants in reference work.

Municipal reference is a feature in our Legislative reference department at the present time. Our law has been amended permitting the collection of material on municipal problems. We intend to arouse interest in our municipalities over the state in this part of the library, and see what can be done. The law allows us to lend our collections. It is believed that by the lending of this material to cities and by securing their attention the

usefulness of the library can be greatly extended.

I have a strong feeling that this part of a state library is much more than a legal bureau. It is the application of political science to legislation through the library. A comparative knowledge of the laws of different commonwealths is important and necessary. The accurate knowledge of how they work out is equally important. The views of publicists and statesmen the world over is just as necessary.

Many happy days of study and research in an institution like the British Museum have always kept before my mind the advantages of a union between library and museum—not necessarily in administration nor in physical arrangement, but in union none the less—like, for example, the Liverpool library. I am referring to state libraries now exclusively. I am aware, too, that there is opposition in this country to an arrangement of this sort. Our plan is, keep the two institutions entirely distinct. In England it is very common to find the combination.

The new building which we are preparing for in Indiana will have the State Museum, historical, geological and biological, on one of the floors, thus keeping it in close touch with the library but under separate control, unless it be the historical section.

Do these two institutions not overlap? Is not one quite a necessity to the other, as the college library is a necessity to the geology and biology departments of the college? There is certainly no disadvantage in proximity of the two. The man engaged in research often finds the absolute need of the two, one to supplement the other.

In fact you cannot build up a collection of any sort in art or geology or biology or history unless you attach to it a good library. We see this now in all of the art museums of our own cities. In a small way the Exeter, England, library and art collection and museum makes an excellent illustration of the working of this policy. The Librarian of Congress said to the writer a year ago that the system was wrong and would not result beneficially. Where I have seen it tried it has been very successful. Custom, of course, makes a great difference and readjustment is not easy. I am anxious to know what state

libraries are doing in this country and what the views of their executive officers are.

The question of interstate library loans is one which concerns the state libraries very intimately. Quite recently I have failed to find certain books and pamphlets by advertising, and the only recourse has been to borrow from libraries in other states. I have also loaned to other states as far away as the Pacific coast.

Can we not have an agreement by which

these loans may be regularly made from state library to state library in the discretion of the librarian—for there are volumes which should always be kept on the shelves. At present I have an insistent beggar for Hitchcock's "Alchemy and alchemists," which is not in the Library of Congress, and which I am trying to borrow. It is worth consideration, then, by us, whether we cannot come to an agreement about this and appoint a committee to report at our next meeting.

THE LIBRARY AS AN AID TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

By GEORGE A. HOWELL, *Chairman Committee on Technical Education, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Canada*

TECHNICAL education has long been a subject of great interest to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. No one more fully realizes to-day the necessity for well-trained and competent workmen than the manufacturer. In this day of world-wide markets a manufacturers' competitors are not confined to his immediate neighborhood, nor indeed to the country in which he lives. To hold his trade, or expand his market, he is forced to make as good an article, or better, than his American, English, German, Russian or Chinese competitor. To do this his workmen must be as skilful and as capable as any; his machinery must be up to date; his superintendents and managers as thoroughly posted and as resourceful as those of his opposition. The salesmen who market his product in many, if not in most cases, are not thoroughly equipped for their task, without at least some knowledge of the principles and processes employed in the manufacture of the goods they are selling.

Until comparatively recent years the apprenticeship system has sufficed to train the workmen, machinery had only to be kept in good repair, and the product was marketed nearby by the proprietor himself, or some clever talker who made friends among the customers. To-day the apprenticeship system is almost a thing of the past, and will soon dis-

appear entirely. Even if it existed, the "rule-of-thumb" workman, who was the product of it, can no longer hold his own against the trained artisan, the graduate of the technical or trade school. Machinery must be constantly improved and frequently replaced. The smooth talker cannot compete with the technically expert salesman, who by his knowledge of manufacturing conditions can meet objections to, or suggest improvements in, his firm's product, be it breakfast food or steel bridges.

Realizing these changed and changing conditions, it is not surprising that manufacturers everywhere are daily becoming more actively and intelligently interested in technical education.

There is still much room for improvement in this respect, particularly in Canada, where manufacturing on a large scale has only begun; where we still have many "infant industries," and where keen competition has been prevented by our very necessary protective tariff, or delayed by the comparatively slow growth of a home market.

Notwithstanding the fact that there have been laggards here as everywhere, our Association has been active, and through its committee on technical education, which has been in existence for seven years, has conducted a vigorous campaign for the improvement and extension of the facilities provided by the different provinces for those who wish to ac-

* Read before Ontario Library Association, Toronto, Canada, April 17, 1911.

quire a knowledge of, or perfect themselves in, the various industrial pursuits. In the course of this campaign we found a pretty general lack of information, not only as to what was required in the way of technical education, but as to what constituted it. Few of the manufacturers, or educationists, had any clear conception as to what was needed, and those who had were quite at sea as to how the need should be filled. Under these conditions we concluded that an exhaustive inquiry into the whole subject was necessary, and requested the Dominion Government to appoint a commission to make such an inquiry. For a long time this seemed impossible, but just when we had given up hope and decided to make an inquiry on our own account, voting a large sum from our own funds for this purpose, the Government overcame the objections of some of the provinces, and the present commission was appointed. They have now completed their investigations in Canada, and have just left for England and the continent to pursue their inquiries there. The report to be presented to Parliament by this commission should be of very great assistance to all engaged in this field of work, and will we hope result in the Dominion Government voting a substantial sum to be expended by the various provinces on industrial instruction.

In the meantime the provinces have not been idle.

Nova Scotia has led them all, and since 1907 has established technical schools in twenty-one industrial communities, and a technical college. They have also established one trade or vocational class in Halifax, where garment making is taught.

Quebec has voted and is now engaged in expending \$3,000,000 to provide buildings and equipment for that province.

Manitoba is at present expending \$100,000 in the erection of two technical high schools.

Ontario has long afforded facilities for the establishment of technical schools, but recently instructed the Superintendent of Education, Mr. John Seath, to visit all the educational centers of the United States, Great Britain, and the continent, with a view of reporting upon a more desirable and practicable elementary and advanced system of technical education for the province. This

Mr. Seath did, and has made a most illuminative and instructive report, which has been published and a bill embodying his recommendation has become law. This bill provides machinery for the establishment and maintenance of general industrial schools, special industrial schools, technical high schools, coöperative industrial schools, art schools, industrial, technical and art evening schools. Such schools when established by the Board of Education to be under the control of a special committee of management appointed by the local Board of Education, consisting of six members of the board, three manufacturers and three employees, from those engaged in manufacturing.

The facilities provided by this act, properly taken advantage of, should enable the larger municipalities to make suitable provision for the needs of those desiring to perfect themselves in the various industrial callings followed in the municipality. Under the Act it is more than likely that one or more central schools in each county will be established, particularly as the grant is increased, as we are assured it will be. Meantime there are, and will be, many sections of the province where the library is the only medium through which facilities can be provided for technical or industrial education, beyond those existing in the shop or workroom.

In these communities the need for education of a technical nature is perhaps even more pronounced than in large towns and cities, and it is this need that we understand your Association wishes more particularly to supply.

Books as an adjunct to a well-equipped school are invaluable, and we can easily presuppose a demand for them and their use, by those who through the school have found the need of them. The task here would be the comparatively simple one of selection; but in a community where no school exists not only have the books to be provided, but an interest worked up and maintained, making the problems much more difficult.

Under such circumstances what can the library do for industrial or technical education? I believe a great deal, although I do not believe it will be easy of accomplishment. In many of the smaller towns and villages manufacturing conditions are entirely differ-

ent from those in the large town or city. The employer is usually a man of actual working experience in his particular line of business; his workmen have learned their trade in his shop, or a nearby one, and are in some cases more competent workmen than those who have picked up a trade in the city. They are, however, largely "rule-of-thumb" men, who do things well because they have been taught to do them in one particular way. Any serious change in conditions is liable to upset them, and they are not easily adaptable to changes. Notwithstanding this, they feel that they know their trade, and are competent to teach it to others. They are not looking for books which could help them to become better workmen, and the younger men are to a great extent influenced by their attitude. Besides this, many of the books on the subject in which they might be interested are too technical to be of much use to a workman who has lacked or neglected opportunities for fitting him to understand them.

Then, in spite of the fact that we as an Association realize fully the need for a broad and comprehensive scheme of industrial instruction, when it comes to making use of actual opportunities by individual members, some of us at least are more likely to urge "the-powers-that-be" to do something than to endeavor to do it ourselves.

The question is, therefore, will those whom we wish to assist take advantage of the facilities provided, and will the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association take hold and help you to make a success of the movement.

It will not be an easy matter to provide books in each locality suited to the needs of the industries therein established, and the mere providing of the books will not suffice. They must be used, and by those engaged in the industries of the village or town. I don't know how far the work you have previously done in this connection has been successful, but speaking from the experience of some of the manufacturers who have provided books for the boys and men in their employ, it is extremely difficult to get those whom we would like to assist to take an interest, and to make use of the books after they are supplied. When boys and men are engaged all day, it is only those who take a special in-

terest in their trade who will give up their evenings to improve themselves. If something could be done through the coöperation of the employers, so that the learners in their business at least could have some time during the day to take up study, their interest would be much more easily secured and retained. The situation in each community would perhaps have to be dealt with differently, but the following suggestion might be a workable plan in most cases.

It would seem to me that a room would have to be provided where the men and boys who become interested could meet in the evenings, and where the books would be easily accessible. Groups of men or boys from the various industries or allied industries could then be formed into clubs, whose object would be to improve the members in their particular calling. These clubs would make this room their headquarters, and through their own officers, aided by the managing committee, arrange for a course of reading to be supplemented by informal talks on matters of mutual interest in their trade. These talks to be followed by questions and discussions. Occasionally the discussion could be based on a particular work dealing with some special phase of the manufacturing process or method.

Where there are apprentices, an effort should be made to provide books which deal with the art or science of their particular trade in an elemental but not necessarily a popular manner. Their employers should if possible be induced to afford the boys at least an hour a day in the daytime to read and study the books provided. If the librarian or a teacher from the school could be prepared at stated times to answer questions suggested by their study, the boys would be more likely to continue interested, and to be helped by their reading.

This presupposes a committee to take charge of the work, and this might well be modelled on the government proposal, that is composed of representatives of the library board, the manufacturers and their men. The librarian should of course be a member, and with his aid the committee would select the books best suited to the needs of the particular locality to be served. Here is where we might be of some assistance to your secretary, by aiding in the selection of such works as

would be of most use to specified industries. These lists would be of great benefit to the general committee in charge of the work.

I don't know just how far this is possible under the amended library act, but if some such plan as this could be put in operation and the interest maintained, a great deal can be accomplished and your Association will have helped to fill a gap that will for a long time exist in any scheme of industrial education which Ontario may introduce.

As the various manufacturing centers grow and the industries in them become sufficiently numerous and diversified to maintain a coöperative industrial school or a technical high school, this will naturally supersede the work being done by your Association. There will for a long time, however, be many opportuni-

ties for work such as I have outlined, and for coöperation with the industrial schools to be established.

In this work our Association will be glad to coöperate as far as we can, and I am authorized by the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to offer such assistance and coöperation. We will hope to hear from you from time to time with an intimation that our help is necessary in this or that locality. As the burden of this work will rest on the Technical education committee, of which I have this year the honor to be chairman, I think I can safely promise you that your requests will receive every attention, and be acted upon as fully and promptly as possible.

SOME PHASES OF REFERENCE WORK*

BY JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, *Legislative Reference Librarian, Texas State Library, Austin, Tex.*

Discussing "Some phases of reference work" it is my purpose to describe the reference facilities of the Texas State Library, to explain what we are doing there, and to show wherein our facilities are such that they can be made of service to other libraries throughout the state. Beyond this I shall just touch upon some miscellaneous phases of the general subject.

At Austin we have doubtless the finest and most complete collection of books and manuscripts relating to Texas that can be found gathered together in any one place. These resources, constantly in active use, have been partially made known to the public through the recent reports of the State Library, the "Texas reference collection" published in *Texas Libraries* last November, and the paper by the librarian on "Some historical activities of the Texas Library and Historical Commission" in the April *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association, and shall receive no further mention at this time.

With the literature of American history, general, local and by periods, we are fairly

well supplied. Among the larger sets of reference value might be mentioned the American Nation Series (28 v.), Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History (10 v.), McMaster (7 v.), Woodrow Wilson (5 v.), Rhodes (7 v.), Adams History of the United States, 1801-1817, in 9 volumes; Parkman, Bancroft, Justin Winsor, the Confederate Military History (12 v.), the Government's Rebellion records in about one hundred and sixty volumes, and the set entitled "The South in the building of the nation" (12 v.).

Our Canadian and Mexican resources far surpass our historical material for the various European countries. From Mexico we shall receive the documents issued by the government commemorative of the recent centennial celebration, six volumes of which are now on their way to us.

In biography the Dictionary of national biography, Appleton's Cyclopedia of American biography, and some other general works are supplemented by a goodly number of individual lives, including naturally those of many illustrious Southerners.

The State Library is at present forced to neglect the arts and sciences, and our gen-

* Read at the meeting of the Texas Library Association, Corsicana, Texas, May 4-5, 1911.

eral literature collection falls very far short of what it should be; religion and philosophy are likewise inadequately represented. Unfortunate as it is that our library is lacking in these particulars, yet we have in Austin the University Library to fall back upon, and our deficiencies are less serious than would otherwise be true.

In sociology, economics, government and statute law we have a substantial nucleus for a well-rounded, useful and up-to-date library as our purchases have of late been made largely with the idea of building up this section for legislative reference purposes, and it is largely, though by no means entirely, in this field that we find use for the material contained in the national and state documents, of which we receive the former as a depository library. Our set includes the Patent Office publications.

To our collection of general encyclopedias, almanacs and general reference books we have just added the new eleventh edition of the Britannica.

Our periodical file is small, few sets antedating 1900, but since that date we have a useful collection to which the "Readers guide" furnishes a ready key. The current list includes some seventy-five or more representative journals, and we are well supplied with Texas newspapers of the past and present. Our bibliography and library economy resources are constantly growing.

The legislative reference section is simply another practical application of the principle—old when Rameses was born—that the wise man will profit from the experience of others and will build his stronghold on their tried foundations. In this section we have endeavored to provide for the legislator the published experience of others who have had occasion to solve the same problems he is facing, and to furnish him with an array of facts to oppose any one who becomes as a learned jurist once phrased it, "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity," and forgets that facts, not eloquence, should form the basis of legislation. To be forearmed by being forewarned is here the secret of success. Laws passed and bills proposed by recent legislatures, past messages of governors, current campaign speeches, the demands of labor and other organizations and political parties, and replies to direct inquiry

give us a clue to some of the subjects an approaching legislature may be expected to consider, unless its deliberations are overshadowed by the too strenuous efforts of individual members to solve the personal equation of "Who's who," or the all-important question of "When is a Prohibitionist?"

The material used is sought in statute and legal treatise, the political science text and popular discussion, whether pamphlet, magazine or book, and in the report of Congressional committee and government expert. The books we classify by the Dewey Decimal system and shelve; the pamphlets are in a vertical file classified by a system of key numbers wherein each number signifies a phase of legislation. The system of classification is that of the indispensable "Index of legislation," issued annually by the New York State Library. This index dates from 1890.

To increase the value of this vertical file the periodicals, library lists and bibliographies are closely watched, and items desired are checked and requested from the issuing source. Publications specially to be watched are the *Survey*, *Special Libraries*, the library journals, *State Publications*, and the monthly catalog of the Superintendent of Documents. The advance sheets of Congressional documents add many a valuable report to this file.

Another feature of the work of this section is to index and bind the bills and resolutions introduced by each house of the state legislature. Those for the last session are now indexed and in the bindery. The means at hand, we should also index the bills, governors' messages and state documents of former years. This will come as a future development of our work.

Our clientele includes high school and university students, especially the debaters, legislators, state officials and the public at large. In Austin we try to make up for the lack of a public library and to supplement the facilities of the library of the State University. If we can aid the other libraries of the state with information or material we are glad to do so.

The principles, methods and materials of reference work are enough alike in all libraries that each can gain valuable suggestions from the experience of others. The vertical

file can be used in the public library and is one solution—partial solution—of the pamphlet problem. Municipal reference work resembles legislative and employs much the same material in books, journals, etc.; city councils and officials can utilize the experience of others as well as can the law-makers of the state, and the literature of civic improvement is assuming voluminous proportions. Other libraries in the state might find the "Finding-list of books on political science, law and allied topics," recently issued by the legislative reference section of the State Library, of use in book selection, as it is annotated, and in many instances we were obliged to select carefully before purchasing the books there listed. It will be supplied on request.

Before concluding let us recall a few miscellaneous points in reference work that others have found worth remembering. Let us not forget that if our library cannot furnish the desired answer there are within telephone call citizens who can; that in the city hall, newspaper offices, banks, business houses, state departments and university are men whose time is devoted to special study of special subjects; that telephone directories are excellent and cheap substitutes for the bulky and expensive city directories, and that the latter when a year old are still of use, and may often be had for the asking from business firms, and that duplicates thereof can be exchanged with neighboring and important cities elsewhere for their own.

Let me emphasize the value of bibliographies prepared by others but checked to indicate your own resources, and, further, the great value of library catalogs, publishers' lists, etc. The Pittsburgh Library catalogs and the "Trade-list annual" are cases in point. Bibliographies at the ends of encyclopedia articles should not be overlooked, and remember that atlases contain other information than maps. "Who wrote it?" will often be answered in the encyclopedia, and the "Synopsis of noted books" volume of the Warner Library, in the "United States catalog" and printed library catalogs you have on your shelves. The Decimal classification is a reference book of no mean value when it comes to the dates of rulers and authors, lists of authors' works, and the troublesome questions asking the

names of a group of contemporary foreign writers of a particular branch of literature during a particular period of history. The "World's almanac" will give you a list of anniversaries for which to be prepared.

For difficult questions or questions often asked apply the motto "When found, make a note of"—the file becomes of inestimable value.

The reference room is more closely in touch with current events than the public suspects, and the reference librarian who does not keep up with the news is lost. The earthquake in Burma or the sudden demise of a noted statesman, the appearance of a comet or the occasion of a celebration draws out the resources of the library and the resourcefulness of the librarian to meet the public's demand for literature descriptive of the place, the man, the phenomenon, or the occasion.

The emotions, too, are not allowed to lie dormant, and humor and pathos appear at not infrequent intervals. It is as pathetic a thing to be called upon to help a poor man momentarily expecting a paralytic stroke or a recurrence of arterial sclerosis to understand the nature of his malady, the seriousness of which the doctor is endeavoring to keep from him, as it is humorous to be suddenly called upon to produce "Three-legged Willie's wooden leg" before one has been in Texas long enough to have learned the popular names of her heroes and the museum features of a historical library.

At times by the overwhelming amount of work and our necessarily limited resources we may be made to feel that we are not keeping up with the procession, but let us be of good cheer, and recall the predicament and comment of three English brethren of the cloth who had walked long and wearily with no town in sight. Repeated inquiries from countrymen along the roadside had elicited the ready reply several times that Newtown was only "up the road apiece, three or four miles." When at intervals of half an hour on three successive occasions the same reply—"three or four miles"—had greeted the travellers, one of them felt constrained to remark, "Well, brethren, let us thank the Lord the darn thing's not gaining on us." If we can keep our work from gaining on us we are accomplishing much.

A \$5000 BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDING IN TACOMA

SOME interesting problems are presented in the development of library service by branch buildings, in a rapidly growing city with a scattered population. The census of 1910 credited Tacoma with 82,743 people, whose homes are distributed over a large area. The city is in a stage of growth where it is difficult to foresee the future centers of population, and there are as yet no congested sections. It is impossible for one library building to serve such a population. Branches in rented rooms temporarily supply the needs, but the people rightly demand attractive reading rooms such as can usually be obtained only in separate branch buildings. Until it is fairly certain how a locality may grow, it seems unwise to erect a large permanent building, and besides the city cannot afford to maintain such buildings. In view of these conditions the library board has adopted a policy of erecting small branch libraries, not to exceed a total cost of \$5000, including furniture and all equipment except books. The buildings are of wood, and may be considered temporary, although they are built to last 50 years with proper repairs. Every effort is made to make them attractive, and well lighted by both day and night. One consideration is that in 10 or 15 years the location of the branches may need to be changed. In that event it will then be possible to secure new sites and erect larger, permanent branches, without having old, monumental buildings on hand, too small for longer use, difficult to enlarge, too expensive to be discarded and practically unsalable. In the cities of the Northwest nearly all buildings in the residence section are of wood, and consequently library buildings of that material do not look out of place. The branches will contain no very expensive books or any impossible to replace, and consequently there is not the same objection to frame buildings that there is for central libraries.

The first one of these \$5000 buildings was completed and opened to the public in May at South Tacoma, a section of the city about six miles from the central library. Less than seven months from the drawing of the first sketches the building was in use.

A corner lot was available, having a frontage of 50 feet on a main street and 100 feet on the side street, on which the building faces. The building is of very simple design, whatever detail there is being after the colonial model, an effort having been made to avoid the prevailing bungalow type. Sides and roof are of stained shingle. Excavation is for furnace and fuel room only, but is well lighted from an area. A hot air furnace is used, there being two large registers in the main reading room, and one in the librarian's room. This method of heating is

sufficient, as there is no really cold weather in the Puget Sound country, although some fire is necessary about 300 days in the year. The foundations, front steps and porch are of concrete. The floor of the vestibule is red tile, and its sides are ceiled and panelled. The frame of the building, designed for economy in lumber, is so light that it would be impractical except for the projections at front and rear. The rafters are placed three feet on centers and each pair trussed. The ceiling is cross-furred. The architect, Mr. George Gove, of Tacoma, deserves great credit for the beauty of line and for the quality of materials and workmanship obtained for the money. The general contract (which included everything except light fixtures, movable furniture and floor coverings) and the architect's fees totalled about \$4000. Everything else in the building except books cost less than \$1000. The reading room, which is 79 feet long, 33 feet wide and 15 feet high, is most attractive. It contains 18 large double hung windows arranged in groups of three on four sides of the room. All the windows are about 6 feet 6 inches from the floor except the two groups in the front wall. These are about three feet from the floor. In addition to the large windows there is a group of three small windows directly back of the delivery desk and above the roof of the extension. The shelving is six feet high, except under the front windows, and the periodical cases and picture book racks are built into the shelving. All shelving is fixed except four sections for reference books. The book capacity in the main reading room is about 8000 volumes. All the woodwork is of fir, a cheap but attractive wood, its figured grain taking dark stain beautifully. One half the reading room is for children and the other half for adult readers. Short book cases, dividing the room, may be used later. Each half contains five tables, each table seating six persons, the tables for children being in special sizes. Tables and chairs are of oak, simple and well made. The tables cost \$11.75 each. Seats for double the number now provided for will be installed as needed. The floor is covered with the best grade of battleship linoleum. In the reading room the electric light, which is surprisingly satisfactory, consists of eighteen 60-watt Tungsten lamps, each lamp being at the end of a chain about 10 feet from the floor, and each fitted with a Holophane shade. Indirect lighting could not be afforded. The ceiling and side walls are light in color and diffuse the light well. All light fixtures in the building, including the lamps, cost \$80.

The delivery desk, made by a local carpenter, is 10 ft x 10 ft. and carefully planned. It has Library Bureau equipment, including charging trays, trays for readers' cards, and case for shelf-list and file of ap-

plication cards. An extension 27 ft. x 8 ft. on the rear of the building provides for stairs, women's toilet and janitor's sink in one half and in the other a librarian's room, which contains sink, gas stove, cabinets and clothes closet. An outside door opens into librarian's room, an inclined cement walk for the delivery of boxes leading to the door from the street.

The building is insured for \$2500 and an additional sum is carried on the books.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER.

MOVING THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

THE semester ended May 13; the summer session was to open June 26. There was a collection of some 210,000 bound volumes, besides an accumulation of miscellaneous unbound material, to be moved from the old Bacon building into the unfinished and unfurnished Doe Memorial Library in this interval, in order that the new building might be opened for the summer season. The decision of the staff to attend the Pasadena conference almost in a body shortened the time yet more. It was finally decided that the work should begin May 29, in the hope that the actual moving would be finished by the middle of June, leaving some ten days for reading the shelves and getting to rights. As a matter of fact, the actual moving ended June 8.

The two buildings are about a city block apart, the ground sloping sharply to the west toward the new building; but this distance is considerably increased by the curves of the road. The Bacon Library is circular in shape, with a rectangular projection on the west face. There is no separate stack, but a series of high book cases radiate from the circular reading room on the main floor, and two galleries reached by spiral staircases are similarly furnished. An outer circle, added to the main edifice in 1902, extends from the basement to the ceiling of the first gallery. On the basement and main floor levels of this addition the cases radiate as in the reading room, but the first gallery level is divided into seminar rooms, with wall shelving. The rectangular portion of the main floor contained the catalog and order rooms, each well stocked with books, while the first gallery level was occupied by the periodical room, containing in addition to the unbound periodicals a collection of maps and several hundred books which could not be accommodated elsewhere; indeed, the whole building was hopelessly overcrowded, the basement especially resembling a labyrinth of no little ingenuity of design.

The building stands on a terrace raised about two feet above the roadway, the basement opening on the terrace level and the

main floor reached by flights of stone steps, opening from corridors leading out of the reading room to the north and south. The problem was to empty the gallery levels, which were accessible only by two small spiral staircases, and to transport the books from the main floor to the roadway.

A loading platform was built at the edge of the terrace before the old building, and a runway constructed from this over the stone steps to the main floor level, with 2 x 4 scantling laid at the edges to prevent the trucks from running off, as the descent was steep. A pulley was attached to the floor at the top of the runway, through which was rove a rope with a snap-hook at either end; this served both to ease the loaded trucks down the incline and to haul up the empties. A smaller inclined runway was built from the basement door to the edge of the terrace. To clear the galleries a scaffolding was erected in the rotunda with a large iron wheel, borrowed from the Irrigation Department, hung at the top; this carried a cable attached at either end to a three-foot shelf. The shelves moved up and down in runways on opposite sides of the scaffolding. By adjusting the length of the cable, one shelf could be made to rise to the desired level as the other was lowered to the floor. The structure was completed by a controlling brake operated by a hand lever, and an emergency brake answering to foot pressure.

There were problems of another kind at the Doe Library. This has a rear basement door on the level of the road, and a straight passage leading to a large elevator, with a capacity of two trucks, which gives access to the ground and main floors of the building. Through some freak of construction, however, the foundation of the five-story stack is about four feet higher than the basement level, and is reached by a steep concrete incline. Owing to the demands of other structural features, this incline does not descend toward the basement door, but in the opposite direction, reaching the floor in the darkness behind the elevator. To reach the stack room from the basement entrance, it is necessary to go around the elevator and up the incline, turning three corners. As this proved impracticable for trucks, it was decided to rely wholly upon the elevators. As the ground floor of the building is on a level with the second deck of the stack and the main floor of the building with the fourth deck of the stack, books for these decks were trucked in from the main elevator without difficulty. Books for the first, third and fifth decks, however, had to be carried from the nearest floor level by means of the small service elevator in the stack room, which accommodates only one truck at a time. As this elevator is only 32 inches deep, the truck must be slanted through the door. Any one who has tried to load heavy trucks on an abbreviated elevator

will realize that the conditions do not make for speed. It was necessary to discount this factor in planning the movement of more than half the books.

An unloading platform with an inclined runway was constructed at the basement door of the new building. A large springless wagon was hired, with team and driver, from a local expressman, and the bed built up to the exact height of the platforms. Twenty-two three-foot book trucks, several of them home-made, were commissioned, beside 11 small ones built to use with the stack elevator; the latter, however, were mainly used to furnish extra wheels for the large trucks as these gave out, and before the moving ended most of the little trucks were wheelless. Fifty canvas belts were made, with cinch buckles, to strap around the loaded trucks and keep the books in place. These proved most useful in preventing spills.

During conference week, three student assistants under the direction of a member of the regular staff labelled the entire collection. A strip of manila paper about two inches wide was passed around the covers and back of the first book on each shelf, the ends being turned inside the covers. On each strip was marked the exact location in the new stack to which that particular shelf of books was assigned, in accordance with a carefully planned schedule. This was done without interruption to the service. On Saturday, May 27, the doors of the old library were opened to the public for the last time; at eight o'clock Monday morning the moving began.

The men of the staff, reinforced by nine students, were divided into two squads, each in charge of a foreman, who was responsible for all work in the building to which he was assigned. As speed was dependent upon the constant factors, especially the number of trucks and the capacity of the elevators, it was essential that the work should progress evenly, so as to prevent congestion at any point and the consequent tying up of either trucks or elevators. This involved a constant shifting of men between the squads as one or the other squad seemed to be getting ahead of schedule. In this way the elevators and trucks were worked to their full capacity, and the plan of procuring a second team and more assistants, which had some advocates on the second and third days, was soon abandoned.

The first books moved were those shelved in the reading room; this permitted the clearing away of the reading room cases, giving opportunity to attack the shelves in the outer circle of the main floor, and to start clearing the galleries. Each section of gallery shelving was emptied by two men armed with three-foot "tote boxes," consisting of bottom, back and ends, with grips cut in the ends.

The books were placed in the boxes upside down, with the backs in. As fast as the boxes were filled they were brought to the lift, one man loading from either side. As a filled box went down on one side, its weight brought up a load of empties on the other. At the foot of the lift on either side stood a man behind a table. Each box arriving at the floor was seized and the contents tipped out on the table. This presented the books, back up and in order, to the truck loader on the other side of the table. By sending the boxes down in order, each truck was supplied with six shelves in proper sequence, the destination of each in the new stack being indicated by the numbering on the paper belts described above. On the approach of the wagon the men on the floor would run the trucks to the door, thus allowing the loading squad in the gallery to get a little ahead. The floor squad would then race to overcome this lead, the constant rivalry between the squads resulting in a high average speed. The driver and one other man, who staid with the wagon and tallied the loads, helped run the trucks on the wagon. At the new building two men ran the loaded trucks to the elevator, carried them to the assigned floor, and brought down the empties, and also helped load and unload the wagon. These four attained an average speed of a trifle over three minutes in clearing the wagon of loaded trucks and filling it with empties. The wagon frequently made a round trip, including loading and emptying at each end, in 12 minutes; it averaged something over 28 loads, or more than four loads better than schedule, per day; a day meaning 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., minus an hour at noon. The stack squad took possession of the loaded trucks at the elevator, ran them to position and placed the books on the shelves, afterward returning the empty trucks to the elevator.

As elevators in the new building, the improvised lift in the old building, and several of the trucks were entirely untested, some accidents were anticipated; but perhaps for that very reason none occurred. A breakdown in either machinery or trucks would have spelled trouble, as the university engineering force was on a vacation, the time limited, and the daily expense heavy. There were a few minor mishaps. Twice the elevators stopped running. The first time this happened, the squad working at the old building was summoned and arrived on the run, armed with "tote boxes," and started to unload the trucks and transport the books by hand; but at this the elevators gave in and started. Once a loaded truck ran away on the incline leading to the loading platform, carrying away several feet of the temporary guard rail and spilling some heavy volumes on the stone steps several feet below. One afternoon it rained, a rare occurrence in Califor-

nia in June, and two wagon loads got pretty wet before any coverings could be found. Three empty "tote boxes" were dropped at various times from the galleries of the old building, and smashed on the floor below in unpleasant proximity to the men working there. But mishaps and difficulties only seemed to make the men work harder.

After the books, work began on the tables, chairs, bookcases, and miscellaneous furniture, a good deal of which was needed pending the complete furnishing of the new library. A day and a half saw the lighter furniture transported, and the balance was handled by the Grounds and Building Department, which is equipped for heavy work. The straightening-up process then began. There had been no stopping to adjust shelves during the moving, and consequently some shifting was necessary in order to provide for the larger books. Following this the shelves were read, several squads simultaneously on different decks. This phase of the work did not proceed with absolute smoothness, owing to the number of untrained assistants employed in order to finish on time. Nevertheless the preliminary reading was completed and the revision well under way before the Doe Library opened on June 26 to the summer students.

For the successful completion of the undertaking credit is due primarily to R. C. Woodmansee, in charge of the Shelf department, for careful preliminary planning. The structural and mechanical details were worked out and supervised by T. C. Clark, to whose constant attention to the condition of the equipment the freedom from mishap is largely due. Woodmansee and H. G. Baugh were the two foremen to whose successful handling of the men and resourcefulness in meeting emergencies the speed of the work must be credited. But every man on the squad has reason to be proud of his share; the prevailing spirit from beginning to end seemed to be desire to do just a little more than was required, and most of the men worked with their heads as well as their arms, legs and backs—one distinct advantage which the student assistant possesses over the ordinary "husky" in work of this kind.

The statement of cost given below does not include the salaries of the members of the regular staff engaged on the moving, nor the extra expense involved in the preliminary labelling of the books and the final adjusting and reading of the shelves. The trucks and "tote boxes" are not included, as they were already in hand. The ten or twelve truck wheels which gave out were replaced from stock in hand, with the solitary exception noted.

COST OF MOVING THE LIBRARY

Carpenter work and material (platforms and lift, etc.)..... \$57.95

Wages of 9 assistants, May 29-June 8, at 25 c. per hour..... 180.00
Team hire, moving books..... 80.00
Labor and teams, moving furniture..... 103.60
50 canvas belts with cinch buckles..... 26.00
1 set truck wheels..... 6.50

\$454.05

HAROLD L. LEUPP.

SOURCES OF COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

THE rise of business schools and commercial museums with their information bureaus and libraries suggests that there is need of a handy book of reference dealing with the sources of commercial information for the use of merchants and business men, business schools, students of economics, public officials, and reference librarians. It should be not merely a bibliography, nor yet a bibliography of commercial bibliographies, being in some respects broader in scope, in some respects more detailed. Its primary aim being to aid the man who is in a hurry, it should be concise, well arranged and indexed, thorough, accurate, authoritative and attractive. Otherwise the business man, who may think little enough of books anyway, will not use it. But the compiler should beware of certain economies of space that are in reality time-losers, such as giving initials only of authors whose full forenames are obtainable or book-titles taken out of the middle of the real titles.

The compiler ought to be a reference librarian, either with business experience or working under the direction of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, or of a commercial association or museum or a business school; he should be in a position to give a great deal of time to the work and to consult business men, consuls of foreign governments, and the larger libraries.

The scheme and scope of the work are best left to the judgment of the compiler and his advisers, but a few suggestions arising from a desire for a thoroughly efficient work are appropriate. The book will be of greatest use if it be national in its appeal, that is, devoted to American commercial interests, while carefully gathering all foreign information of value. It must not try to give commercial information, but merely tell where to find it. Its contents and make-up should be such that a person interested in a commodity, an item of trade statistics, a matter of rates or values, or a line of commercial conduct, could tell at a glance the best or most probable sources of information thereupon. The book should be in one volume with a single index referring to all parts of it. This index should come first in the book, and should contain in one alphabet the commodities of commerce, the countries, cities and regions of the world, commercial usages, regulations and law, and all

factors of economic importance, and should direct unerringly to the best or most available sources of information for the items in question, these sources being detailed in the second division of the work. This second division might be divided into several parts, listing (1) bibliographies of commerce and related topics; (2) the chief economic and trade periodicals; (3) periodical indexes; (4) a few standard works of reference; (5) United States, state, and foreign government bureaus with their publications; (6) chambers of commerce, commercial museums, and other commercial associations and institutions of the world, their characters and their publications, and also special libraries and collections in libraries. No bibliography of any topic should be attempted. In a secondary type under each publication (or in an appendix handily referred to) should be given any necessary information regarding its purpose, scope, arrangement, predecessors or successors. In the case of foreign publications the subscription prices might be given, as well as a few libraries where the works could be seen.

It is only a matter of time when a book of this character will be generally demanded, if it is not now demanded; and librarians should look to it that others do not in their zeal for filling the need produce a work poorly arranged, not thorough, or with sectional or trade bias. CLIFTON B. CLAPP.

THE SOCIAL WORK OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY*

THE work of a library may be divided into two parts—educational and recreational. Both are distinctly social, so that in reporting for the sub-committee on libraries I might legitimately review all that is being done by the libraries of St. Louis in both directions. I shall confine myself, however, to the library with whose efforts I am most familiar; and I shall select those parts of its work that are most evidently social in their methods and results.

Thus considered, the public library of this city is attempting social work of the following types:

1. Efforts to make the work of the library better known in the community; to familiarize our citizens with its resources, methods, abilities, willingness and aims.
2. Efforts to improve the standard of reading.
3. Coöperation with other educational agencies, especially with the public schools.
4. Coöperation with the municipal authorities.
5. Efforts to make the library in some

sense a social center for the community immediately around it, especially in the case of branch libraries.

6. Efforts to furnish special facilities to social workers of all kinds for performing their work more intelligently and efficiently.

I shall enumerate briefly, under each of these heads, what the library is now doing:

1. *Publicity.* No matter how good an institution may be, no matter how well equipped or how ready to do public service, it is absolutely worthless unless the public knows that it exists and that it is able and willing to render service of a specified kind. It is true that the best advertising is that done through those to whom satisfactory service has been rendered; but every commercial institution knows that this is not enough. Some individuals and some sections of a community can be reached only through a megaphone or with letters two feet high. Mr. Page, of *The World's Work*, tells of a New Yorker who had gazed for years from his office window straight at the huge sign of that magazine, across Union Square, and yet remained ignorant that there was such a publication. So every librarian is frequently discouraged by meeting and talking with citizens, in all walks of life, who are ignorant of his work—what it is, what it means, and what it is driving at. Some active measures of publicity are absolutely necessary if the library is to reach all parts of the community. Such measures with us include the publication and free distribution of a monthly bulletin containing an annotated list of additions, with library news-topics of current interest and occasional lists of books on special topics; the constant issue of separate lists, large and small, printed and mimeographed, the furnishing of library items, at brief intervals, to the city press, whose continued interest in the library has been of great value to us in this part of our work; the display of placards and the distribution of cards giving the location of the nearest branch and inviting its neighbors to use it, and, more recently, the utilization of the large show windows of the temporary central quarters to display collections of books, posters and other material calculated to attract the attention and stimulate the interest of passers-by. That we have not gone too far in all this may appear from such facts as the following:

(1) A house-painter, resident in St. Louis for 15 years, was found in conversation recently to be ignorant even of the existence of the St. Louis Public Library.

(2) A teacher in the public schools, on hearing the public library mentioned, remarked: "We have a fine library in Carondelet, too; who manages that?"

(3) A passer-by, seeing a collection of illustrated books of travel in our window, entered the library and asked for one, saying,

* A report of the sub-committee on libraries, read before the Social service conference, St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1911, by the chairman, Arthur E. Bostwick.

"I didn't suppose you had books of travel in the library."

These instances are typical and might be multiplied indefinitely. Evidently we have not yet reached the proper limit in our publicity work.

2. *Efforts to improve the standard of reading.* The phrase "good reading" is ambiguous. One book may be "better" than another in any or all of three ways—it may be better literature, convey more accurate facts or have a better moral tendency. It is the library's duty to work in all three directions. In estimating the accuracy of information we rely of course on persons who know their subjects—members of the staff, experts in city educational institutions, whom we cannot too warmly thank for giving us their time and thought in this connection, and the compilers of authoritative lists and bibliographies in all parts of the country and in all departments of knowledge. Once on our shelves, these books are brought to the attention of readers by the lists already mentioned and by the personal efforts of our assistants. Such efforts are of course of most avail with children. Each of our libraries, central and branches, has its separate children's department in charge of an experienced children's librarian. Within the past year these have been organized into a department with an administrative head who is at the same time in charge of the central children's room. Special care is exercised in the selection of children's books and in the personal attention given to children at the library. It is certain that such attention may be made an active influence for good in the lives of many children, and that this influence may even extend through them to the homes from which they come. One of the most interesting recent factors in this influence is the story-hour—the revival in a systematic way of the oral method of education through narrative, which we of course direct in such manner, though unobtrusively, as to interest the children in books—most successfully, as it seems to me.

3. *Educational cooperative work.* This library, originally founded as a public-school library, under control of the Board of Education, has continued to work in close touch with the schools since it became an independent institution many years ago. Large numbers of books are lent to them directly for class-room use, including many hundreds of sets of the same title of 30 volumes each, for reading exercises. This work has now been placed in charge of a separate Travelling libraries department, whose work is constantly broadening by extension to many fields beyond that of the public school, but all more or less distinctly educational—the parochial or private school, the reformatory institution, the hospital, the study-club, even the great commercial or manufacturing house

that desires to furnish reading facilities to its employees. The prospects of such work as this, as plainly shown by the experience of other cities, are almost boundless, being limited only by the amount of money that the library can afford to spend in it. Coöperation with educational institutions does not end, of course, with the provision of books. Both teachers and children are welcomed in the libraries, and we try to do what we can to provide literature, facilities and personal aid for both in connection with school work. We are also carrying on an educational work of our own in direct connection with the library, by the maintenance of a training class for the preparation of candidates for our work. In the breadth and interest of the courses, the high class of instruction and the standard of scholarship we are trying to make this a distinct addition to the educational facilities of St. Louis, and we are now preparing, in conjunction with the Missouri Library Commission, to conduct a joint Summer School, during the season just approaching, which will offer needed training, free of charge, to all the librarians in the state who have been unable otherwise to secure it.

4. *Efforts to coöperate with the municipal authorities.* The establishment of legislative reference libraries, both for states and for cities, is one of the most significant steps taken in recent library development. The whole trend, not only of legislation but of efficient administration is dependent on the availability of information—its presence at the proper spot; its proper classification and indexing, and the existence of a person who knows how to find and use it and to aid others in doing the same. Most of this information is not in books—rather in documents, reports, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, so that a library of this sort is largely one of pamphlet boxes and collections of clippings, with full card indexes prepared by an expert. Most such libraries have been established under separate auspices, but if a city is already maintaining a public library there is no reason why the legislative and administrative work should not be part of its activity. It is to be so here in St. Louis. The Public Library here has always contained and made available a large amount of material of this sort, but experience shows that its efficient use by those who ought to use it depends on its proximity to the city offices. We are accordingly to establish a municipal reference branch in the city hall, and the details of the plan are now being worked out.

5. *Efforts to make the library a social center.* These have gone furthest in the branch libraries, as is natural, owing to their local or neighborhood character. Each has an assembly room and one or more club rooms which are given free to any organizations

desiring to use them for intellectual advancement or for legitimate forms of recreation, provided, of course, no admission fee is to be charged. The branch librarian makes an effort to get and keep in touch with all labor and industrial organizations in the vicinity, to consult their needs and wishes in the provisions of reading matter, and to make them feel in every way that the library is to be looked upon as an intellectual center in the community. The rooms are used by organizations of widely different elements and aims. We have entertained thus women's clubs, chess clubs, groups of foreign workmen, political associations of socialists, classes in literature and philosophy, self-culture and reading circles, art or handicraft societies, athletic clubs, dramatic clubs, military organizations, ecclesiastical bodies, the Boy Scouts, high school alumni associations, classes for the study of English by recently arrived immigrants, and the public school patrons. In our rooms are held Christmas festivals, school graduation exercises, cadet drills, the deliberative sessions of church assemblies and the regular meetings of the D. A. R. The beneficial effect of all this in localities where it was formerly difficult to obtain meeting places, except in connection with a saloon, scarcely require pointing out. Where no such clubs exist and there seems a need for them, the library may take a hand in organizing them, especially in the Children's department, but its later connection appears simply in its willingness to aid and to give quarters for meeting. All that we can do quietly to establish a connection between these activities and a love for books we do, of course.

House to house visitation, which has proved of value in other cities in connection with this distinctly social side of library work, has not been carried on extensively, although it has been begun in two ways—visitation of children's homes by the children's librarians to get acquainted with the parents and make them familiar with the library as a place of resort for their little ones; and a personal canvass of professional and business men in a library neighborhood, to talk with them about the library, acquaint them with its aims and ask for suggestions. All this, of course, is also publicity work, and shows the difficulty of determining an exact dividing line between the sections of this report.

An important part of a branch library's community work consists in ascertaining special kinds or classes of books in demand, or likely to be in demand, in the neighborhood and attempting to satisfy that demand. Books on a particular industry or trade or on some special subject that, for one reason or another, happens to be uppermost in the locality, may thus be appreciated, and the fact that the library has found this out and has acted promptly on its information is apt to constitute a strong reason for looking upon it, and trusting it, as a neighborhood

center. Especially is this the case with the newly-arrived foreigner, who understands little English and who thus appreciates with a depth of feeling that it is hard fully to realize the provision of reading matter in his native tongue. In the past 10 years libraries all over our land have begun to buy books in hitherto unknown tongues—Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Slovak, Lithuanian, modern Greek, Roumanian. The reason for providing these is social quite as much as philological.

The social features of a library come to the surface most strongly in the children's room, when the personal relations between the children and their "library teacher," as she is often called, may be very close. They go to her for advice, not about books only, but about lessons, play and personal conduct. She can control, if she will, the habits of thought, their personal cleanliness, the whole trend of character development. As an example of our efforts to make the right impression at the outset, I may state that in our newest branch we have made the children sign a pledge before issuing their cards—a promise to obey the library's rules and care for its property. Each child reads the pledge aloud slowly and satisfies the assistant that its meaning is understood and that the promise is regarded as a serious undertaking.

The whole problem of the branch library as a social center is of course a personal one. It rests on "the man behind" the book (he is generally a woman) to make it a success. We are endeavoring to emphasize this in the instruction given to our own training class.

6. *Special facilities for social workers.* In recognition of the fact that the library is itself an institution for social service, an effort is being made to place our facilities with special promptitude and care at the disposal of those who are doing work of the same type. Ways of doing this are indicated above in what has been said of cooperation with educational and other institutions. In particular, at the request of the officers of this conference, we have recently set apart, in the public reference room, shelves bearing several hundred works on subjects that should particularly interest the social workers of this city. These are at all times accessible to such workers, and in addition members of our staff stand ready at all times to answer such special questions as they may be asked on the subjects in which they are interested, to compile special lists of books, to assist in following up special lines of investigation, and to furnish the books themselves in quantity in the form of a deposit, should this be desired.

As has been said above, every detail of a public library's work is a contribution toward the performance of a social service; but those here enumerated will perhaps appeal to members of this conference as of special interest. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

CONFERENCE OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES*

At the request of the A. L. A. Committee on the Relation of the A. L. A. and State Library Associations, the representatives of the state library associations, in attendance at the A. L. A. meeting, met on the morning of May 24 in Pasadena to consider the question of a possible basis of affiliation. Miss Alice S. Tyler, chairman of the A. L. A. committee, presided and Miss Humphrey, of Nebraska, acted as secretary of the meeting. The following state associations were represented: Minnesota, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and also the Pacific Northwest Library Association, which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia.

At the chairman's request Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, a member of the committee, explained that favorable action had been taken by the A. L. A. Council, but that a definite plan had not yet been recommended by the committee. The committee desired that there should be some expression from the state associations regarding certain questions that must be considered in outlining a plan, such as the amount of dues, the method of representation on the Council, the cost of A. L. A. publications sent to each member, etc. Discussion was participated in freely by those present. Mr. Legler suggested that there might be different kinds of membership with dues of varying amounts. Miss Marvin, Miss Isom and Mr. Utley made suggestions regarding the distribution of A. L. A. publications to members. It was moved and carried that representatives of state associations present record themselves in favor of some sort of official connection between the A. L. A. and the state library associations, and also in favor of state or geographical representation on the A. L. A. Council. Those who took part in the discussion were Miss Downey, Ohio; Mr. Lucht, Kansas; Miss Fugsley, Arkansas; Mill Allin, Illinois; Miss Zaidee Brown, Massachusetts; Miss Phelps, Oklahoma; Miss Marvin, Oregon; Miss Margaret W. Brown, Iowa; Mr. Dudgeon, Wisconsin; Miss Baldwin, Minnesota; Mr. Greene, California; and Mr. Milam, Indiana.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

PASADENA MEETING

(Reprinted from *Special Libraries*, June, 1911)

THE Special Libraries Association held an informal meeting during the Pasadena conference of the A. L. A. for the purpose of discussing some phases of special libraries. No set program had been arranged owing to the fact that the annual meeting follows in

September, and this meeting was merely to give a chance for informal discussion to those present at the A. L. A. meetings who were interested in special library development.

In the absence of the officers the meeting was called to order by Mr. S. H. Ranck, librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, and Mr. A. J. Small, state law librarian of Iowa, was elected president pro tempore, and Mr. R. H. Johnston, librarian Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., appointed secretary pro tempore.

Reading of the minutes was passed over. Mr. Ranck, as chairman of the Committee on the Municipal Year Book, which committee cooperates with similar committees of other bodies, presented his report, which showed progress. It was resolved, on motion of secretary, seconded by Mr. F. R. Graves, librarian Mercantile Library, San Francisco, "That the Special Libraries Association has heard with interest the report of Mr. Ranck on the work of the committee on the proposed Municipal Year Book; that we endorse the work of this committee, recommend its continuance, and approve of the suggestion that the work be published and feel that details may safely be left to the committee in charge. We suggest, however, that in its first appearance the proposed Municipal Year Book be limited to such scope and detail as may encourage a publisher of standing to undertake the work of placing it on the market."

At the request of the president Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Co., gave an interesting account of the work of the special libraries in Boston and an unofficial report of the winter meeting of the Massachusetts special libraries. Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian Kansas City Public Library, described the growth of a special collection of works relating to the packing industry at his former charge at St. Joseph. Mr. R. A. Campbell, legislative reference librarian, State Library, California, responded to a request for an account of the legislative reference work of the state library, and the acting secretary outlined the work and methods of the recently established library of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, D. C.

It was proposed by Miss Wilson, reference librarian at Denver Public Library, and seconded by Mr. Purd B. Wright, that the secretary of the Association be instructed to present the formal request of the Association to the *Municipal Journal and Engineer* that it publish its index portion in press edition similar to the Engineering index and the Technical Press index.

The annual meeting will be held in New York City as announced, beginning Sept. 25.

The Council of the A. L. A. passed favorably upon the request of the Special Libraries Association for affiliation with the A. L. A.

* This material was not received in time to be included in the July (conference) number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE

THE Summer Library conference, conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission at Madison, July 12-26, has attracted widespread interest. The nature of the conference has made it the first of its kind. It differed from a summer school in library training, since no formal technical instruction was offered, and also from library association meetings, because of the continuity of a program extending over two weeks and the definitely instructional aim of many of the lectures; and because of the absence of parliamentary procedure and of distracting business and reports. The success of the conference was assured by the attendance and interest of a large company of library workers from Wisconsin and neighboring states. The official registration of attendance was 170. Twelve states, including Wisconsin, were represented, and 56 of Wisconsin's libraries sent delegates, a number being represented by several members of the staffs.

The program was substantially as follows:

PROGRAM

Problems of Administration

Wednesday, July 12

- 8.30 The larger vision of library work, Miss Hazeltine.
- 9.00 The Wisconsin idea, Dr. Charles McCarthy.
- 10.00 The library and the municipality, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon.
- 11.00 Library finances and the budget. Discussion opened by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, of Gary, Ind.

Thursday, July 13

- 8.00 The Government and service of libraries, Miss McCollough.
- 9.00 Business efficiency, Prof. S. W. Gilman.
- 10.00 Conference. Relation of trustees, librarians, and assistants, conducted by Miss McCollough.
- 12.00 The library militant, Miss L. E. Stearns.

Friday, July 14

- 8.00 Lectures for libraries, Mr. J. J. Pettijohn.
- 8.30 Children as civic workers, Miss Maud Van Buren.
- 9.30 Civic advancement, Mr. Will L. Finch.
- 10.30 The workingman's branch, Mr. C. E. Rush.
- 11.30 Conference. Civic problems, civic literature, etc., conducted by Miss Hazeltine.

Saturday, July 15

- 8.00 The one thing needful, Miss M. E. Ahern.
- 9.00 The National Library Association as a national helper, Mr. G. B. Utley.
- 10.00 The commission and the local library, Miss C. F. Baldwin.
- 11.00 Round table. Essentials in library administration, conducted by Mr. Dudgeon.

Extension and Publicity

Monday, July 17

- 8.00 Our debt to society, Mr. T. C. Richmond.
- 8.30 Labor legislation, Prof. John R. Commons.
- 9.30 Illustrated lecture. Social significance of the modern library movement. 1. A survey of the problem, Mr. Legler.
- 10.30 The children's right to poetry, Mrs. Elmen-dorf.
- 11.30 Picture exhibitions, Miss Carpenter.
- Evening. Illustrated lecture. Community conditions, good and bad, in Wisconsin, Rev. Harvey Dee Brown, on invitation of the Summer School of Religion.

Tuesday, July 18

- 8.30 The library as a social center. 1. The necessity for publicity, Miss Van Buren.

- 9.30 The meaning of social service, Hon. W. H. Hatton.
- 10.30 An experiment in extension, Miss Tyler.
- 11.30 Illustrated lecture. Social significance of the modern library movement. 2. People of the countryside, Mr. Legler.
- Evening. Annual meeting and banquet of the Wisconsin Library School Association. Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the commission, will act as toastmaster.

Wednesday, July 19

- 8.30 Extension work, Mr. F. A. Hutchins.
- 9.30 Illustrated lecture. Social significance of the modern library movement. 3. In the heart of the city, Mr. Legler.
- 10.30 The librarians' place and power, Mrs. Elmen-dorf.
- 11.00 The library as a social center. 2. Entertainments, exhibitions, bulletins, etc., Miss Van Buren.
- 12.00 Conference. Local extension work. Discussion opened by Miss Kinsley, of Janesville.
- Afternoon. Round table. Mechanical processes, conducted by Miss Turvill.
- Evening. Dramatic reading of "The devil's discipline," by Bernard Shaw.

Children's Work

Thursday, July 20

- 8.30 Initiative and referendum, Hon. H. L. Ekern.
- 9.30 Fairy tales—old and new, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.
- 10.30 Conference. Work with children. Discussion opened by Miss Mary E. Dousman, of Milwaukee.
- 11.30 Hero tales, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.
- Afternoon. Round table. Library literature, conducted by Miss Carpenter.

Friday, July 21

- 8.30 Relation of schools and libraries, Supt. C. P. Cary.
- 9.00 The children and the library, Miss McCollough.
- 10.00 Library instruction in schools, Miss Smith, of Madison.
- 11.00 Nature stories and myths, Mrs. Thorne-Thomson.
- 12.00 Conference. Summary. Discussion opened by Mrs. W. G. Clough, of Portage.
- Evening. The realistic story, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen.

Saturday, July 22

- 8.30 Conference. Extension work, conducted by Mr. Dudgeon.
- 9.30 Story hour symposium, conducted by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen. Stories were told by Mrs. Brett, of Green Bay; Miss Gregory, of Milwaukee; Miss Lathrop, of Madison; Miss Davis, of Oshkosh, and Miss Wilkinson, of Superior.

Book Selection

Monday, July 24

- 8.30 Taxation problems of the 20th century, Chief Justice Winslow.
- 9.30 Historical publications of the state of Wisconsin, Dr. Thwaites.
- 10.30 General principles of book selection, Miss McCollough.
- 11.30 Book conference, conducted by Miss McCollough.
- Afternoon. Mending demonstration, Miss Turvill.

Tuesday, July 25

- 8.00 Civic improvement, Mr. G. E. Hooker.
- 8.30 Wisconsin documents, Miss Carpenter.
- 9.00 The changing Chinese, Prof. F. A. Ross.
- 10.00 Overlooked material in public documents, Miss Imhoff.
- 11.00 Selection of fiction, Miss Elva L. Bascom.
- 11.30 Fiction conference. Discussion opened by Miss Turvill.

Wednesday, July 26

- 8.00 Magazines and the making of public opinion, Mr. W. H. Kittle.
- 9.00 The social evil, Mr. G. J. Kneeland.

- 10.00 Book reviewing, Miss Van Valkenburg.
 11.00 Periodicals, Miss Hazeltine.
 12.00 The librarian's opportunity, Rev. F. M. Sheldon.

SPECIAL CONFERENCES

The afternoons were reserved for those desiring special assistance in technical work or help in local problems:

- Reference work; periodicals; bibliography. Miss Hazeltine.
 Cataloging; classification; accessioning, withdrawals, etc.; binding; mending. Miss Turvill.
 Administration; book selection. Miss McCollough.
 Loan; children's work; publicity; exhibitions. Miss Van Buren.
 Documents; pictures; library literature. Miss Carpenter.

The features of the program were grouped around four main topics upon which the discussions centered — namely, Administration, Extension and publicity, Children's work, and Book selection.

A series of talks was given by speakers of note on questions of the day or interpretative of modern thought. An effort was made by this means to connect modern living thought and action with the librarian's work and prove the necessity of knowing these vital things in order to render better and more efficient service. In this series the following addresses were given: The Wisconsin idea in economic thought, by Dr. Charles McCarthy, librarian of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library; Business efficiency, by Prof. Stephen W. Gilman, of the University of Wisconsin, who treated especially of personal efficiency and made close connection with library work; Lectures for libraries, by Mr. J. J. Pettijohn, of the University Extension Department; Our debt to society, by Mr. T. C. Richmond, of Madison; Labor legislation, emphasizing recent advances and especially the enactments of the Wisconsin legislature on workingmen's compensation and hours for women, by Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin; Meaning of social service, by Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Initiative and referendum, by Hon. H. L. Ekern, insurance commissioner for Wisconsin; Taxation problems of the 20th century, by Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme court; Civic improvement, by Mr. George E. Hooker, secretary of the City Club of Chicago; The changing Chinese, by Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; The social evil, by Mr. George J. Kneeland, director of investigation, vice commission of Chicago; Magazines and the making of public opinion, by Mr. W. H. Kittle, secretary Board of Normal Regents of Wisconsin; and The librarian's opportunity, by Rev. F. M. Sheldon, field secretary for Wisconsin Congregational churches.

Problems of administration were considered during the opening days. The relation of the library to the municipality was treated by Mr. Dudgeon, secretary of the commis-

sion. Library finances and the budget were the subjects of a general conference, which was opened by Mr. Louis J. Bailey, of Gary, Ind., with a discussion of the per cent. of taxation needed for support. A lecture on the government and service of libraries, outlining the relation of trustees, librarian, and assistants, was given by Miss McCollough, of the Wisconsin Commission, and followed by a general discussion. Miss L. E. Stearns, of the commission, gave an inspiring address on The library militant. A paper on the workmen's branch, by Mr. Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo., awakened much interested discussion.

One day in this group was devoted to Civic work. Mr. Will L. Finch, of Chicago, editor of *Town Development*, addressed the conference on Civic advancement. Miss Maud Van Buren, of Mankato, Minn., described in a talk on "Children as civic workers" the results that could be accomplished through the children to further this cause.

Saturday, July 15, was A. L. A. day at the conference. Mrs. Elmendorf was present and spoke briefly. Mr. Utley gave an address on "The national library association as a national helper." Miss Ahern's paper was on the need of balance in library work, and strongly impressed her hearers. Miss Baldwin, of the Minnesota Commission, spoke on the "Commission and the local library," and gave to all the librarians present a much broader idea of what a library commission stood for than they had ever known before.

The second group, devoted to the discussion of Extension and publicity, opened with a series of illustrated lectures by Mr. Legler on "Social significance of the modern library movement." The lectures, three in number, were as follows: Survey of the problem, People of the countryside, and In the heart of the city.

Mrs. Elmendorf gave her delightful paper on "The children's right to poetry," and also spoke on the "Librarian's place and power." Miss Tyler, of the Iowa Commission, in a lecture on "An experiment in extension" described the new system of town libraries which is proving so successful in that state. Miss Van Buren's two talks on "The library as a social center" proved most suggestive. In the first she dwelt upon the necessity for publicity, and in the second on such means as entertainments, exhibits, and bulletins. A sample exhibition of Japanese prints, which could be used in such a connection had been borrowed for this occasion, and was on display in the galleries of the library school. The detailed suggestions given in her talks were so practical that they will aid every librarian present in increasing the usefulness of her library.

A special discussion on University extension work was led by Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, of that department in the University of

Wisconsin, and participated in by Miss Scott, of the same department, and Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference Library. The librarians present stated freely how they had been able to use these agencies to the best advantage, and many helps and hints were given for the future.

Children's work formed the subject for three days' study. Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the Chicago School of Education, was secured as leader. Her four lectures were most enjoyable and suggestive in every respect. The lectures were on "Fairy tales—old and new," "Hero tales," "Nature stories and myths," and "The realistic story." Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen also conducted a story hour symposium, giving hints as to the organization and conduct of the story hour and suggestions as to selection of stories. Stories were told by a number of children's librarians as examples of different types for children of varying ages.

Work with clubs and reading circles was discussed by Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee. Hints as to the best way to organize these in the libraries of the state were given. One day was especially devoted to Library work with schools. The subject was introduced by Mr. C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin, who made the point of necessity for teaching pupils to use the public library during their school course that they might acquire the library habit for the rest of their life. Practical systems of library instruction in schools were described by Miss Mary A. Smith, of Madison, and Mrs. W. G. Clough, of Portage.

The conference closed with three days devoted to Book selection, including lectures by Dr. Thwaites on "Historical publications of the state of Wisconsin," and on "General principles of book selection," by Miss McCollough, followed by a conference for the discussion of new books. One day was especially devoted to selection of documents, and talks were given by Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference Library, on "Overlooked material in public documents," and by Miss Carpenter, of the commission staff, on "Wisconsin documents." Exhibits of helpful material were shown with each lecture. Selection of fiction was suggestively dealt with by Miss Bascom, followed by a conference on the fiction problem in libraries, which was opened by Miss Turvill, of the commission staff. Another day was devoted to selection of periodicals, with lectures by Mr. Kittle and Miss Hazeltine. Miss Van Valkenburg read a paper on "Book reviewing," and made a plea for simplification of technical routine. The conference closed with Rev. F. M. Sheldon's address on "The librarian's opportunity."

A special point was made of exhibits during the conference, both instructional and artistic. Each day illustrative material in con-

nection with the special topics discussed was posted for examination. A special exhibit of representative pictures for decorative and educational use was arranged in the galleries of the school and proved most suggestive and helpful. This exhibit was prepared by Miss Carpenter, of the commission staff, in connection with her talk on the use of pictures in libraries. Exhibits of several hundred new books, a children's model library, fine editions of standard novels, library work with school, books for holidays and for debates, and a clipping collection attracted special attention. Mimeographed outlines for the instructional lectures and lists of addresses were furnished to save the listeners' time.

Special conferences were a feature of the meeting. All in attendance were requested to notify the instructors in each subject, should they desire special help. Many availed themselves of this opportunity, and help was given in nearly every subject covered by the curriculum of the Library School. The afternoons were devoted to these conferences, which were attended by groups numbering from one or two to thirty or more.

Inspections of the Madison Free Library and its branch, of the Wisconsin Historical Library and Museum, Legislative Reference Library, and the bindery of the Democrat Printing Company were made under the guidance of a member of the commission staff. Upon request lectures were given on "Mechanical preparation of books," "Library literature," and a demonstration in mending.

The equipment of the Library School was open for inspection of visitors. The hearty cooperation on the part of the staff of the Madison Free Library contributed very largely to the success of the meetings.

The social side was not neglected, but efforts were made that all might become acquainted. A delightful garden party was given at the home of Miss Carpenter one evening. Two picnics were planned for those attending the sessions. Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites and Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon extended invitations to visit their country homes for these gatherings. On one evening a dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's play, "The devil's disciple," was given by local readers.

It is felt that the unity of library work in Wisconsin will be greatly advanced by this conference.

PLANNING FOR EFFICIENCY IN LIBRARY BUILDINGS

ONE of the most common faults (to my mind) and one of the most serious faults of library buildings is the complexity of the plan. There are too many rooms, with the result of splitting departments and activities,

scattering of the library staff in too many different places, and consequently making it difficult for the public and difficult and expensive for the library. I think that the patrons of the library want as much simplicity as possible, and dislike to be sent from one desk or room to another. Except in a few of the largest libraries and a few special libraries a person using a library ought to have his wants met at the first desk he comes to. As far as adults are concerned, they ought to find all they want, except in special researches, on the main floor of the building. I am confident that this is perfectly feasible. It is almost always true that if the main floor is given up to the delivery and open shelf circulating department, the reference department and periodical reading room and art and technology departments—in short all public rooms for adults—all other departments, including the stack, will go on two other floors. As a general rule there should be a basement high enough for two tiers of stack. The main floor would be above this, of course, and another floor above the main floor. If the building should be over 60 or 70 feet wide it would probably be necessary to have a light well or clerestory. But there is not the slightest difficulty. I think in providing space for all the special rooms needed and the book stack in the basement and upper floor, if the main floor is large enough for the public rooms.

We shall then have a room, not necessarily even divided by partition but merely a space, containing the open shelf circulating collection with the charging desk directly behind or opposite. In some cases the circulating and the reference departments would be in opposite halves of the building; in other cases one behind the other are the reference rooms and reading rooms, and these too not separate rooms, but spaces possibly divided by book cases. To take a well known library, the Newark (N. J.) Library, is not too large for such an arrangement. Since the plans of that library are so well known it may be taken as an example. Suppose that the central stair hall were taken out and an ample stair hall placed in the front of the building. On the ground floor would be the rooms on the side as at present. In the middle could be placed a two-tier stack, and the stack extension of the present building would be dispensed with. On the main floor would be accommodated the circulating departments for adults and all the public reading and reference rooms, and on the third floor all the other rooms which the library has at present, and the present attic would be abolished. This shows incidentally how much room is wasted in many library buildings. Architectural consideration may justify this occasionally. By such a plan the adult coming to the library has only two desks to go to in any event. If

he desires to take a book home his wants are met at the delivery desk and the open shelves. Or if he should desire to use the reference rooms, either general or special, they are right in connection with the delivery room.

The public card catalog would be between the two departments, circulating and reference, and no special catalogs would be required, as they often are when the reference rooms are on different floors from the circulating department.

The economy of the plan as regards attendants is very manifest. The work of supervision is reduced to a minimum. But this is of less importance than the gain in efficiency. The whole force of the library, or at least a much larger force, is available at one point. I think that half the number of reference attendants at one desk will be vastly more efficient, being able to help each other, than the number required generally when scattered in different rooms. To my mind this is a matter of much importance. I do not believe it is practically possible for the library with many rooms to secure a staff whose efficiency is nearly as great as it ought to be, and the matter would be much simplified if the number of places to be looked after could be reduced two-thirds or more. I am not pleading for reducing the force, but for making the condition such as to provide for the maximum efficiency. With our multiplicity of separate departments, we are sacrificing efficiency to a very great extent.

I believe that this centralized administration would be greatly appreciated by the users of the library. I cannot see how it could help making the use of the library vastly easier. Consequently many more people would think that they could use the library who now find it too difficult. They would not feel bewildered, as many I know do now, when there are so many departments or rooms. And it is inevitable in any case that the art student will fail to find the art room all sufficient even on art topics, for he will frequently want the general reference works, which are likely to be on a different floor. So with other departments.

While I have placed the stack beneath the main floor, this is not essential to the scheme. I think it is likely to be the most convenient place for the stack in these days of the electric light, and generally I think it will result in considerable saving in the cost of the building. The essence of the scheme is to put all the public rooms for adults on the main floor, and then all other needed space will be provided on two other floors, with all regard for convenience.

If any one is curious to see whether this scheme would be applicable to his own library I should be pleased to correspond with him.

WILLIS K. STETSON.

AMHERST CONFERENCE OF RURAL SOCIAL WORKERS

THE Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst seeks to serve the state not only by encouraging better farming, but by stimulating the better social forces in the country and bringing about more coöperation between them. Last year, for the first time, a "Conference of rural social workers" was held at the college, and was repeated this year, August 2-4. The plan of the conference is to bring together representatives of the various community interests—such as the school, the church, the library, the Y. M. C. A., the village improvement society, the Grange, the town officers, and others—and give each an opportunity to compare notes with other workers in the same line, and to discuss ways of coöperation with workers in other lines. Section meetings are held for the workers in each line, and at the general meetings reports of these are given, before the regular addresses.

The Library section meetings are naturally of most interest to the readers of this journal. The attendance at these was not large, but those present showed considerable interest. All the library meetings were held out of doors, on the beautiful campus of the college, and were very informal in character. The first one, Aug. 2, was a combined meeting of the sections on the Library and Grange, and was led by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian at the Agricultural College. The topic was "The circulation of agricultural literature." Mr. Green spoke of the lack of good books on agriculture in the smaller libraries, and the slight demand for them. Nearly all present took part in a discussion as to how interest might be increased, especially through the Grange. Mr. Green told of what the Agricultural College is doing in this line. The college is now sending out a few travelling libraries of agricultural books, to remain only a short time in a place, that the books may be examined, and enough interest created to make the library buy some of them. That is, these libraries are practically exhibits. It is possible that later the college may also send out smaller collections to remain for some time in a place, for reading and study. In some cases it would be possible for the college to send a speaker to talk about agricultural literature at Grange or other meetings. It was suggested that the college might distribute a brief list, published each season, giving references to the most useful literature on the special farm work of that season.

The second section meeting, Aug. 3, was led by Prof. George M. Holcomb, of the Agricultural College. The topic was "Rural literature," and Prof. Holcomb gave a most interesting talk on what might be called the literature of country life—that is, books that

directly or indirectly describe the various phases of nature and country life in such a way as to make the country dweller better appreciate them. To use Prof. Holcomb's phrase, this is the literature that "idealizes country life." He did not touch technical books on agriculture. The books covered ranged from those of Greece and Rome to the most recent works. Most of the books mentioned were at hand, and could be examined after the lecture. Those present must have gained help on the selection of books for country readers along these lines.

The third meeting, Aug. 4, was led by Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, the topic being "Possible improvements in village libraries." More liberal privileges, longer time limit to those living at a distance from the library, access to the shelves, the establishment of deposit and delivery stations, and more careful selection of books were among the subjects mentioned. Miss Brown spoke of the help that the state stands ready to give in reorganizing libraries. Miss Chandler, who has charge of the travelling libraries and sets of pictures sent to smaller libraries by the Woman's Education Association, explained the offer of the Association, and urged that more libraries take advantage of it. She has sets of pictures for exhibition, mainly on travel and art, which will be sent to any small library, the only expense being the payment of transportation to the next library on the circuit. Even if the library has not room to display them, the pictures can often be posted in a church, school or town hall.

In connection with the conference, there was a Rural social service exhibit, probably the first of its kind in this country. The entire drill hall of the college was lined with booths, in each of which was a display representing some work for community betterment. Among the interests represented by the exhibit were village home industries, village improvement associations, child welfare, the country church, the library, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the county Y. M. C. A., the agricultural press, and rural recreation. The library exhibit was under the charge of the Free Public Library Commission. It included posters describing the work of the Commission; the Woman's Education Association, and the General Theological Library, which loans books to all ministers in New England. On the tables were a large number of pamphlets for distribution, many being aids in book selection. One table was given up to an exhibit on book mending, and an assistant from the Springfield City Library was in charge, ready at any time to explain the different processes. Another feature of the exhibit was a model library of six volumes, with accession sheet, author and

title list, and shelf list, as well as a charging system, to illustrate to visitors the most simple methods for small libraries. The whole social exhibit was very popular, and the visitors to the library booth were many. A register was on the table, but many did not enter their names. Those who did register represented ten States, besides Canada. Those coming from Massachusetts represented forty-one cities and towns. By no means all were officially connected with any library, but it was felt that often these casual visitors not connected with library work might carry back a new interest in their home libraries. Nineteen libraries were represented by librarian or trustees.

ZAIDEE BROWN

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The third annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held in Victoria, covered the dates Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1911.

The opportunity to combine library interests with a visit to this delightful city and to enjoy the hospitality of the Provincial Library of British Columbia assured a well-attended meeting. All who are interested in library development in the Pacific Northwest were cordially invited to be present.

The program as tentatively outlined is as follows:

PROGRAM

First session—Monday evening, Sept. 4, 8 o'clock

1. Address of welcome.
2. Address of welcome, His Worship the Mayor.
3. Address of welcome, E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian, Provincial Library, British Columbia.
4. Response, Mary Frances Isom, president, Pacific Northwest Library Association.
5. Address, Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Public Library, Denver, representing the American Library Association.

SECOND SESSION

Tuesday morning, Sept. 5, 9.30 o'clock

- Reports of secretary and treasurer.
 Appointments of committees on nominations and resolutions.
 Round table on children's work, conducted by Gertrude Andrus, superintendent of Children's department, Seattle Public Library.
1. The children's share in a public library, Jessie M. Carson, children's librarian, Tacoma Public Library.
 2. Book selection for children, Jasmine Britton, children's librarian, Public Library, Spokane.
 3. The high school problem, Lucile F. Fargo,

librarian, North Central High School Library, Spokane.

The papers will be followed by informal discussion.

Following the brief business meeting, the section on college and reference work will hold a session, conducted by Mr. Charles W. Smith, assistant librarian, University of Washington Library, to discuss informally:

1. High school debate work.
2. University department libraries.
3. Reserve books.

THIRD SESSION

Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, 8 o'clock

1. Address—The responsibility of library trustees, W. L. Brewster, trustee, Library Association, Portland.
2. Book selection in small libraries.
3. Public libraries for public service, Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library.

FOURTH SESSION

Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, 9.30 o'clock

1. Reports of committees.
2. Reports on the progress of libraries in: Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, secretary, Oregon Library Commission. Washington, J. M. Hitt, librarian, Washington State Library. British Columbia, E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian, Provincial Library, British Columbia.
3. Discussion—How shall state associations affiliate with the American Library Associations? By geographical representation on the Council. Appointment of representatives to the round table of 1912.
4. Coöperation among the libraries of the Northwest (interchange of library assistants), Helen G. Stewart, assistant librarian, Free Public City Library, Victoria.

LIBRARY EXAMS.

How do they get up exams, on
 Such a very spacious plan?
 On th' appended map of Asia
 Trace the route of Genghis Khan.

Give the names of all the Pharaohs,
 Who was Jerry Abershaw?
 How do they make poisoned arrows?
 Why are we here any how?

Mention fifty books on farming,
 Also sixty-one on art;
 If you are not dead by this time,
 Who wrote "Slain by Cupid's dart"?

Who's librarian at Kamchatka.
 Who's the consul at Foo Chow?
 Of that charge at Balaklava,
 Who are the survivors now?

All of these count sixty credits,
 And you may have twenty more,
 If you'll tell us the connection
 'Twixt our work and scholars' lore!

VERA RUSSELL.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
LIBRARY WEEK, NEW YORK CITY,
SEPT. 25 TO 29, 1911

ARRANGEMENTS for the twenty-first meeting of the New York Library Association, to be held in New York City during the week beginning Sept. 25, have so far progressed as to enable the Executive committee to make a somewhat complete announcement of the features of the week.

RAILROAD RATES

The Trunk Line Association has allowed a fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan from points within its jurisdiction, which includes practically all cities within the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia, provided that there are 100 persons in attendance upon the meeting who present certificates showing an expenditure of not less than 75 cents for the one-way fare.

Tickets at the regular full one-way first-class fare for the going journey may be secured not earlier than September 21, nor later than September 27.

A certificate must be secured when the going ticket is purchased. (Caution: Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.)

Certificates are not kept at all stations, but if inquiry is made of the local agent before the day of departure, the station at which certificates and through tickets can be purchased may be ascertained.

Application at the railroad station for tickets and certificates should be made at least thirty minutes before the departure of the train.

Immediately upon arrival at the meeting certificates should be presented to the endorsing officer, Mr. Edwin W. Gaillard. A fee of 25 cents will be charged for each certificate validated.

No reduction in return trip will be made unless certificate is validated by the Special Agent of the Trunk Line Association.

Application for reduced rate has also been made to the Central Passenger Association and to the New England Passenger Association, but decision has not been reached in time for insertion in this circular.

Librarians living in the territory covered by the above Association can ascertain by inquiry at the local station whether or not the reduced rate has been granted.

From Chicago

There is a round-trip rate of a fare and one-half from Chicago (\$30) and certain other western points. This rate is the regular summer excursion fare, good going any day during September and returning within 30 days. Inquiries as to rates from Cleveland and all points west should be made of the local railroad agents.

HOTELS, ETC.

The Park Avenue Hotel (Park Avenue and 32d Street) has been chosen as hotel headquarters because of its central location and proximity to the subway. The rates are as follows: Single room (European plan), \$1.50 and \$2; single room, with bath, \$3; double room, \$2.50 and \$3; double room, with bath, \$4.

As the meetings of the Association are to be held at several centres instead of at one place, most delegates will probably prefer a room without board, taking their meals wherever it is convenient. A club breakfast is served at the Park Avenue Hotel for 40 cents. Those who desire an even lower rate can find comfortable rooms *with board* at the Junior League Club House, foot of 78th Street, East River, for \$7 per week.

A list of hotels, attractive and inexpensive restaurants and tea rooms will be sent upon application to the Local committee, Miss Theresa Hitchler, chairman, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn.

Requests for rooms should be made directly to the hotels.

PLACES OF MEETINGS

In accordance with the original plan of the committee, the meetings will be held at different libraries in the several boroughs of the city. Librarians will thus be enabled to study the buildings and equipment of the various libraries both before and after the sessions. It is believed this opportunity will prove an attractive part of the program for each day.

The places of meetings will be as follows:

Park Avenue Hotel for headquarters and for reception for New York Library Club on September 25.

Tuesday, September 26, 10:30 a.m. Library of the Engineering Societies, 29 W. 39th Street.

Wednesday, September 27, 10:30 a.m. New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue between 40th and 42d Streets.

Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace and 130th Street.

Thursday, September 28, 10:30 a.m. New York University, University Heights.

Thursday, 2:30 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. Columbia University, 116th Street and Morningside Heights.

Friday, September 29, 10:30 a.m. Brooklyn Institute Museum, Eastern Parkway, near Flatbush Avenue.

PROGRAM.

The detailed program promises to be an interesting one, and is given herewith:

Monday, September 25

8:15 p.m. Reception at the Park Avenue Hotel tendered by the New York Library Club.

Tuesday, September 26

10 a.m. First general session; Library of the Engineering Societies, 29 West 39th street.

Welcome, Hon. William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York City.

Response and address by the president, Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian Public Library, Brooklyn.

Secretary's report.

Treasurer's report.

Report of Committee on rural libraries, Caroline F. Webster, chairman.

Reaching the rural communities, J. I. Wyer, director, New York State Library.

The State department of agriculture, Hon. Raymond A. Pearson, State commissioner of agriculture.

Discussion.

Reports of other committees.

(Free afternoon)

4.00 p.m. Reception at Aldine Club tendered by the Baker & Taylor Co.

8.15 p.m. Theatre party at Hippodrome.

Wednesday, September 27

10.00 a.m. Second general session; New York Public Library. The public library systems of Greater New York, Dr. J. S. Billings, director New York Public Library.

Description of the new building of the New York Public Library, E. H. Anderson, assistant director New York Public Library.

Committee reports.

Inspection of building and visits to branches of circulation department.

10.00 a.m. Special Libraries Association, Engineering Societies Library, 29 West 39th street.

2.15 p.m. Third general session; College of the City of New York.

Address by the president, Dr. J. H. Finley. Efficiency in college and university library work:

Bibliographic equipment of a university library for its greater efficiency, Andrew Keogh, reference librarian Yale University.

Care and use of maps, W. B. Briggs, librarian Trinity College.

New England College Librarians' Association, Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian Clark University Library.

Discussion of the need of an organization of college and university librarians of eastern states.

4.30 p.m. Organ recital by Prof. Sam A. Baldwin.

Inspection of the buildings.

2.30 p.m. Special Libraries Association, Engineering Societies Building.

8.15 p.m. American Library Institute, Grolier Club, 29 East 32d street.

Thursday, September 28

10.00 a.m. Fourth general session, New York University, University Heights.

Welcome by president, Dr. Elmer E. Brown. Local biography, George Iles.

Mutual relations possible between libraries and social organizations, John M. Glenn, Russell Sage Foundation, F. W. Jenkins, librarian School of Philanthropy, Dr. W. M. Stevenson, in charge Sociological Library, Brooklyn Public Library.

Discussion of question of affiliation between state and national library associations.

Inspection of buildings.

2.15 p.m. Fifth general session; Columbia University, 116th street and Morningside Heights, Earl Hall.

Address by the president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Address by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president American Library Association.

University library as a public library, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian Columbia University.

Some old Egyptian librarians, Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian Princeton University.

College library in its internal and external relations, R. R. Bowker, editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Inspection of buildings.

2.30 p.m. Special Libraries Association, Room 30, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

8.15 p.m. American Library Institute.

8.15 p.m. Sixth General Session, Earl Hall, Columbia University.

Report of Committee on high school libraries, Mary E. Hall, librarian Girls' High School, chairman.

Relations of high school to public libraries, Margaret Coult, librarian Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

Discussion of the problem by Theodore C. Mitchell, Jamaica High School; B. A. Heydrick, High School of Commerce, New York City; Miss Cornelia Wendt, Girls' High School, Brooklyn; Miss Clara W. Hunt, and Miss Annie C. Moore.

Friday, September 29—Brooklyn Day

10.00 a.m. Seventh General Session, Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway.

Address, Augustus C. Healy, president Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Address, Hon. David A. Boody, president Brooklyn Public Library.

Address, C. M. Pratt, Pratt Institute Free Library.

What local collectors can do for museums, Prof. F. A. Lucas, director Museum Natural History, New York City.

Work of museums with schools, H. W. Kent, assistant secretary Metropolitan Museum; Miss Anna G. Gallop, curator Children's Museum.

Brooklyn plaza possibilities, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Architectural Department Columbia University.

1.00 p.m. Lunch at Montauk Club tendered by Long Island Library Club.

2.30 p.m. Auto ride given by Long Island Library Club, including visits to Children's Museum, Pratt Institute, Queensborough libraries, branches of Brooklyn Public Library, and drive through Prospect Park and out shore drive to Coney Island, where opportunity will be given to "see the sights."

7.30 p.m. Reisenweber's Casino. Dinner.

On Monday and Saturday there will be opportunities for visiting library branches, book stores, etc.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE AND THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In addition to the meetings of the College and reference librarians referred to above, which will bring many representatives from adjacent states to the conference, the American Library Institute and the Special Libraries Association will hold sessions in New York City during library week, thereby insuring the presence of many prominent librarians at the conference. The attendance bids fair to be one of the largest in the history of the Association and the Executive and Local committees will spare no pains to make the meeting one of interest and profit to all who attend.

LOCAL COMMITTEE PLANS

The Local committee will conduct an information bureau at the library headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel, where they will be glad to render any assistance within their power. For such members of the Association as may be strangers in New York they will provide guides to take or direct them to places of interest about the city. No new members need hesitate to attend the meeting because of their limited acquaintance in the Association, if they will let the Local committee know that they intend coming alone and desire to meet other librarians. The best part of library week is the opportunity it offers for informal conferences between members, and if the Local committee is informed of the special interests or problems of the members in attendance they may be able to bring congenial spirits together.

VISITS TO LIBRARIES, BOOKSTORES, ETC.

The committee has not overlooked the fact that many librarians of the inland cities of the state will be glad to embrace this opportunity to visit the many large publishing firms

located in the city and to inspect the stock of the local booksellers, nor the fact that the visiting librarians will have special problems for solution or definite things to inspect at specific places. No meetings have therefore been planned for Monday, or for Tuesday afternoon, and time has been allowed on Wednesday morning and Friday afternoon for the inspection of several libraries which will be interesting for their architectural treatment as well as for their work and equipment.

SOCIAL FEATURES

A reception will be tendered the Association on Monday evening by the New York Library Club, at Park Avenue Hotel, between the hours of 9 and 11. This in reality will mark the opening of library week, and will give opportunity for renewing friendships and extending acquaintance in the Association. It is earnestly hoped that the out-of-town delegates will arrive in time for this reception.

On Tuesday afternoon Messrs. Baker & Taylor have extended an invitation to the members of the Association to a tea and reception at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue.

On Wednesday afternoon the organist of the College of the City of New York, Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, will give an organ recital on the magnificent organ at the College.

On Friday, which will be Brooklyn Day, the Association will be the guests of the Long Island Library Club for luncheon at the Montauk Club, after which the members will be taken in automobiles to visit the libraries of the borough, Prospect Park and Coney Island, where dinner will be served at Reisenweber's Brighton Beach Casino at a cost of \$1.25 per plate.

A theatre party will be arranged for Tuesday evening.

Tickets at \$2 each will be procured in advance for all who write to the chairman of the Local committee.

IMPORTANT

Members and friends of the Association who intend to be present at any of the meetings or social functions of the twenty-first annual meeting of the Association are earnestly requested to send their names at once to the secretary, Miss Harriet B. Prescott, Columbia University, New York City, stating which of the functions they expect to attend. This advance registration is necessary in order that adequate provision may be made beforehand for all who expect to be present.

American Library Association

A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

Miss Laura A. Thompson, of the Library of Congress, was elected chairman of the section at Pasadena. By an error in the re-

port of the secretary of the section (July L. J., page 364) this appointment was incorrectly stated.

PUBLISHING BOARD

The following pamphlets, recently published by the American Library Association, will receive separate reviews in the LIBRARY JOURNAL under the review department:

- STANLEY, H. H., *comp.* 550 children's books; a purchase list for public libraries. 24 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1910. [15 c.]
KROEGER, Alice B. Guide to the study and use of reference books; supplement, 1909-1910, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge. 24 p. D. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1910. price, 25 c.

A. L. A. MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

- Chap. 1. Bolton, C. K. American library history. 13 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1911. 10 c.
Chap. 2. Bishop, W. W. Library of Congress. 15 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1911. 10 c.
Chap. 4. Wyer, J. I., jr. The college and the university. 18 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 10 c.
Chap. 12. Richardson, E. C. The reference department. 9 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 10 c.
Chap. 17. Hopper, F. F. Order and accession department. 29 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1911. 10 c.
Chap. 26. Bailey, A. L. Bookbinding. 23 p. S. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. Chic., 1911. 10 c.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle has succeeded Miss Frances J. Olcott as chief of the Children's department and director of the Training School. Miss Bogle prepared for Bryn Mawr at Miss Stevens's School in Germantown and taught in the school a short time. She spent a year in special work in the College of the University of Chicago, and was a student in the Drexel Institute Library School 1903-'04. She organized and built the library of Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pa., and was afterwards in charge of a branch of the Queens Borough Public Library. Since August, 1909, she has been librarian of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, was held at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., from June 28 to August 8. A special feature of this year's course was

a rural library extension symposium to which all the librarians of the state were invited. The speakers for that meeting were: W. M. Hepburn, of Purdue, who stated the problem and explained the library's relation to other country life movements; Carl H. Milan, of the Indiana Commission, who summarized the work of rural library extension as it is being carried on in the different states; Miss Julia W. Merrill, supervisor of branches in the Cincinnati Public Library, who spoke of the extension work that is being done throughout Hamilton county by the Cincinnati library; Miss Mary N. Baker, Elwood, Ind., Miss Nannie W. Jayne, Alexandria, Ind., and Mrs. Elva T. Carter, Plainfield, Ind., who spoke of the library extension work with the townships as the unit.

This meeting was held on July 11, so that those who came for the symposium might remain over to hear Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, president of the American Library Association, who was the principal speaker of the summer school session. Mrs. Elmendorf gave three addresses to the summer school, one on "The children's right to poetry," one on "Book elimination," and one on "The librarian's place and power."

Other special lecturers were: Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago; L. J. Bailey, librarian Public Library, Gary, Ind.; Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Librarian, Indianapolis; Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian Public Library, Indianapolis; Miss Helen Davis, Indiana Public Library Commission; J. P. Dunn, Indianapolis; Chalmers Hadley, librarian Public Library, Denver, Colo.; Harlow Lindley, Earlham College; and Miss Theresa Walter, Public Library, Dayton, O.

The regular instructors were Carl H. Milan and Miss Carrie E. Scott, of the Public Library Commission of Indiana; Miss F. R. Curtis, Illinois library school; and W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University.

An effort was made to have all members of the class read, before entering, Dana's Library primer, Bostwick's The American public library, and twelve children's books that are discussed in the course on work with children. The result was satisfactory, although a part of the reading had to be done after the opening of the school by some who enrolled late.

Ninety-three lectures were given during the six weeks; twenty on cataloging, thirteen on administration, twelve on classification, ten each on children's work, reference and book selection, twelve on other technical subjects, and six miscellaneous.

MISSOURI SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer School of Library Science, conducted jointly by the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library, completed its first six-weeks' course on Friday, July 28, 1911. The course was

taken, either entirely or in part, by a class composed of Mrs. Bessie S. Lee, librarian of the Moberly Public Library; Miss Frances Watson, librarian of the City Library at Fulton; Miss Elizabeth Robinson, assistant in the Free Public Library at Hannibal; Miss Inez Benedict, assistant in the Public Library at Carthage; Miss Kathleen Riley, librarian of the Catholic Free Library at St. Louis; Miss Lelah Price, librarian-elect of the University Preparatory School Library at Tonkawa, Oklahoma, and 18 assistants in the St. Louis Public Library. The course was intended primarily for Missouri librarians, who were admitted to it free of tuition. No effort was made to inform librarians in adjoining states of the facilities offered by the class, but one such librarian was admitted to it on special application. The class was conducted by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the Instructional Department of the St. Louis Public Library, and by Miss Elizabeth P. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, assisted by members of the St. Louis Public Library staff. Instruction was given by Mrs. Sawyer in cataloging, reference, trade bibliography, editions, government documents, periodicals and picture bulletins; by Miss Wales in classification and book numbers, library law, loan systems, accession work, shelf-listing, mechanical preparation of books, inventory, reports and rules; by Dr. Bostwick, the librarian, in library administration, principles of book selection, history of libraries and publicity; by Mr. Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, in library buildings and equipment and library literature; by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work, in children's work, the story hour and administration of children's rooms; by Miss Sula Wagner, chief of Catalog and Order department, in book selection and aids, book buying, gifts, Library of Congress cards; how to order and use them; by Miss Elsie Miller, chief of the Stations department, in extension work, library problems and foreign fiction; by Miss Mary E. Wheelock, chief of the Binding department, in binding and mending; by Miss Bertha Doane, chief of the Issue department, in recent poetry; and by Miss Mary Crocker, chief of the Open shelf department, in recent fiction. A special feature was made of instruction on children's books by Miss Power, who gave a series of lectures on the subject. The forenoons were generally devoted to the technique of library work and the afternoons to practice. On Saturday afternoon the class visited the various libraries of the city of St. Louis, under competent guidance. The sessions of the class were held in the Cabanne branch of the library on Union Boulevard. There were no examinations for entrance, and the class was open only to librarians or library assistants holding paid positions, or definitely

appointed to such. To those doing satisfactory work and passing the final tests a certificate of progress has been given.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY — LIBRARY SCHOOL

The vacancy in the faculty of the school has now been filled by the appointment of Miss Mary L. Sutliff as instructor in reference work, bibliography, etc. Miss Sutliff comes from the California State Library, and was for several years connected with the New York State Library School as instructor. She is well known as an excellent teacher.

The following have been secured as lecturers for the coming year from the staff of the New York Public Library:

Dr. John S. Billings, on the History of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames, on Early printed books, and on the Use, value and handling of mss. in libraries.

Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, on Prints, and on Book illustration.

Miss Adelaide Hasse, on U. S. documents, and on the Document series of foreign countries.

Dr. C. C. Williamson, on the Literature of economics and sociology.

Mr. Axel Moth, on Danish, and on Norwegian literature.

Mr. Herman Rosenthal, on Slavonic literatures.

Mr. E. H. Anderson, on Library administration, and on the Large library building.

Mr. Benjamin Adams, on Branch library buildings.

Mr. E. R. Perry, on the Classifications used in the Reference department of the New York Public Library.

Mr. Harry M. Lydenberg, on the Special collections of the library.

Miss A. C. Moore, on The Christmas spirit in libraries.

Miss Anna Tyler, on Thanksgiving stories and bulletins.

The lectures on buildings and on foreign literatures will be supplemented by several from visiting lecturers, to be announced later.

The hours of instruction and recitation will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the days Monday to Friday, inclusive.

The Junior League club house (for women), at the foot of East 78th street, offers newly furnished rooms in a new building, with board (except luncheons on weekdays) at from five to seven dollars per week, an unusual opportunity for securing satisfactory living arrangements during the school year at a low rate.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The next school year will begin Wednesday, October 4. It is fortunate that the ref-

erence room of the old State Library, with its numerous volumes which are of prime importance in the work of the school, was the part of the library quarters which escaped with the least damage. The delayed completion of the new Education building has permitted rebinding, classification, cataloging and the like to be centered on such books as will be needed at once by the school.

Through the efforts of Miss Florence Woodworth, to whom the extent of the old collection was largely due, and through the generosity of many friends, the new library economy collection is already of respectable size. Complete sets of several of the more important library periodicals, commission bulletins, library catalogs and reports, and similar material are at hand. A considerable amount of the more essential material needed to fill gaps in the various courses as well as some new books has already been obtained or been ordered. The unused stock of the travelling libraries collection and the general collections of the more important libraries of Albany are at the service of the school.

The cordial cooperation of the Commissioner of Education in many varied ways has been invaluable in clearing away obstacles which might otherwise have proved serious.

NOTES OF POSITIONS

Mumford, Miss Rosalie, '04, has spent the greater part of the summer cataloging at the Rochester Theological Seminary Library. The 1st of September she goes to Louisville, Ky., on a leave of absence from her position in the Detroit Home and Day School Library to act as temporary cataloger.

Adams, Miss Leta E., '09, begins work September 1 as head cataloger at the University of Missouri Library.

Benedict, Miss Georgia, '12, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

Carnegie, Miss Elza K., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gamble, Mr. William B., '10-'11, joined the staff of the Technology department of the New York Public Library on August 1.

Johnsen, Miss Marie E., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

Kelly, Miss Frances H., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant in the Loan department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Krausnick, Gertrude, '10-'11, has been engaged as assistant in the Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Leonard, Miss Miriam L., '10-'11, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Minneapolis Public Library.

Miller, Miss Emily Van D., '10-'11, has been appointed branch assistant in connection with the Minneapolis Public Library.

Rice, Mr. Paul N., '10-'11, will go to the Ohio State University Library, Columbus, September 1, as assistant reference librarian.

Richardson, Miss Mary C., '10-'11, has returned to her position as librarian of the Maine State Normal School at Castine after a year's leave of absence at the New York State Library School.

Tinkham, Miss Mabel, '10-'11, began work on September 1 as cataloger at the Gary, Ind., Public Library.

Tompkins, Miss Helen W., '10-'11, has been appointed an assistant in the New York State Library School.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The reorganization of the school calls for a word of explanation. For the first 10 years of its existence as a school with a regular faculty the school was an integral part of the Pratt Institute Free Library with Miss Plummer as librarian and director of the school. When Miss Plummer resigned from the librarianship in 1904, she retained the directorship of the Library School, which was organized as an entirely independent department of the Institute, in every way distinct from the library. This arrangement, while inevitable under the circumstances, the trustees felt would not be of permanent benefit, either to the school or to the library, and when recent events necessitated a change they felt that the time had come to reunite the school and the library. The organization thus effected, with Mr. Edward F. Stevens as librarian and director of the library department, and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone as vice-director of the Library School, brings the school into the same close relation with the library as is found in the case of a number of other library schools in the country. This new arrangement is a source of satisfaction to the faculty of the school and to the staff of the library, and will, we are sure, be a source of strength to the school.

An arrangement has been made by which students may have the opportunity of doing practical work in some of the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library as well as in our own library, and the school hopes to have lectures on branch and department administration from several members of the Brooklyn Public Library staff.

GRADUATES

Miss Katherine Dame ('00), in consequence of the New York State Library fire, has been transferred from the school to the library staff, where she will have charge of the subject-headings in the catalog. Miss Dame will retain only a short senior course in the school.

Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson ('05) has been made librarian of the State Normal School, Monmouth, Ore., where she will have the

opportunity of starting a regular library course for teachers.

CLASS OF 1911

Commencement exercises were held June 15, when a class of 25 received their certificates. These were:

Sybil Barney, West Bend, Wis.
 Louisa O. Bleecker, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Evelyn M. Blodgett, Springfield, Mass.
 Marion P. Bolles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jeanie M. Bulmer, Montreal, Canada.
 Ruth Cowgill, Topeka, Kan.
 Ruth E. Crocker, Portland, Ore.
 Ingegård Ekam, Gothenberg, Sweden.
 Florence D. Forbes, Rochester, N. Y.
 Leila G. Forbes, Canton, N. Y.
 Alice S. Griswold, Hartford, Conn.
 Florence Hulings, Oil City, Pa.
 Augusta Jadwin, Carbondale, Pa.
 Mary W. Johnson, Portland, Ore.
 Bertha K. Krauss, Ottawa, Ohio.
 Lilli Lampe, Bergen, Norway.
 Grace B. McCartney, Rochester, N. Y.
 Anna May, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Ethel H. Opdycke, West New York, N. J.
 Irene C. Phillips, Jersey City, N. J.
 Rachel Rhoades, Columbus, Ohio.
 Jessie M. Sargent, St. Louis, Mo.
 Helen Sayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Nellie J. Shields, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Alice Willigerod, East Orange, N. J.

Of this number Miss Barney, Miss Florence Forbes and Miss Sayer preferred not to take positions until the fall. The rest of the class are distributed as follows:

Miss Bleecker, acting librarian, Summit, N. J.
 Miss Blodgett, cataloger, Johns Hopkins University.
 Miss Bolles, assistant, Library of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn.
 Miss Bulmer, librarian of the Y. W. C. A. Library, New York.
 Miss Cowgill, assistant, Kansas State Historical Library.
 Miss Crocker returns to the library at Portland, Ore.
 Miss Ekam returns to Sweden in August, where she will go on with the welfare work started by her at Gothenburg.
 Miss Leila Forbes, cataloger at Rochester Theological Library during the summer, assistant at Wells College Library, 1911-12.
 Miss Griswold, cataloger, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Miss Hulings, librarian, Public Library, Lock Haven, Pa.
 Miss Jadwin, summer substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Miss Krauss, cataloger, Johns Hopkins Library.
 Miss Lampe returns to Norway.
 Miss McCartney, cataloger at Rochester Theological Library during the summer, cataloger, Long Island Historical Library after Sept. 1.
 Miss May, assistant, children's room, Home-

wood branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Opdycke, assistant, Y. W. C. A. Library, New York.

Miss Phillips, summer substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Miss Sargent returns to the Public Library of St. Louis.

Miss Willigerod, head of the circulating department, East Orange Public Library. Immediately upon graduation she joined the Graduates' Association as life member, becoming the third graduate to join in perpetuity.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Vice director.*

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library School Association was held during the Summer Library Conference, conducted by the Wisconsin Commission. A dinner was given July 18 by the Association to the members present and their guests. Each of the five classes, since the school was organized, were represented by a number of members. The Association had as its guests, Mrs. Elmendorf, Miss Ahern, Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Syracuse; Mr. Legler, Mr. Charles Rush, and members of the Commission and Library School staffs. Hon. W. H. Hatton, chairman of the Wisconsin Commission, presided as toastmaster. The toast list was presented as an imitation of an *A. L. A. Booklist page*. The assigned titles were annotated by the speakers, after some clever editing on the part of the toastmaster.

At the business meeting of the Association the following were elected and will act as officers for 1912: president, Hannah M. Lawrence, 1910, of Buffalo, N. Y.; vice-president, Katherine A. Hahn, 1909, of Menomonie, Wis.; secretary, Lucy L. Morgan, 1911, of Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Helen D. Gorton, 1907, of Escanaba, Mich.

The following graduates visited the school during the conference: Class of 1907, Misses Allen, Angell, Gorton, Gregory, Hutchinson, Kinsley, Miner, Reynolds and Weil; class of 1908, Mrs. Darling, Misses Cully, Hyslop and Turvill; class of 1909, Mrs. Hahn, Misses Jones, Knowlton and Watkins; class of 1910, Misses Flower, Foland, Jackson and Minton; and class of 1911, Misses Cobb, Dexter and Martin.

HELEN TURVILL, *Secretary.*

Reviews

DEWEY, Melvil. Decimal classification and relativ index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. Ed. 7. By Melvil Dewey, M.A., LL.D. Lake Placid Club, N. Y., Forest Press, 1911. 777+13 p. Q. \$6.

During the 35 years since the publication of the first edition of the Decimal classification it has been adopted, so it is stated, by

not less than 6000 libraries of all classes, in every country of the civilized world. Excluding classifications confined to particular libraries (possibly even including them) it may fairly be said that the currency of all other library classifications is slight compared with that of the Dewey system. Perhaps the largest determining influence in its general adoption has been the fact that the D. C. has at every stage been complete in a single handy volume, with a moderately full index. Add to this the fact that it has always been found to be reasonably simple, comprehensive and easy of application. It is perhaps not too much to claim that in the minds of many librarians the D. C. has almost come to form an integral part of the modern library movement, so largely developed in America and so much influenced by American ideas and practice. In other words, to be a progressive librarian has meant, in the minds of the great majority, to use not only the card catalog and the other essential tools of modern library method, but also the Decimal classification. As a result the D. C. has become to a high degree the classification language spoken by a large part of the library world.

The publication of the long-expected seventh edition is therefore an event of no small importance, not only to the predominant number of libraries which have adopted the D. C., but also to those which use it for comparison, and which will welcome the new edition for the sake of the first expansions of several important subjects. Since this is the "revised and greatly enlarged edition" containing "many ampler tables" promised by Mr. Dewey in 1900,¹ and since it has been more largely increased in bulk over its immediate predecessor than has any preceding one except the second, i.e., the first expansion of the preliminary tables, this review chiefly calls for an estimate as to whether and how far the resulting edition maintains the reputation of the classification as a competent, up-to-date working tool for actual library needs. Comparisons with the other classifications that may be considered as actual or potential rivals need not be more than incidental, in view of the somewhat extended comparisons of the Dewey with other systems contained in two recent articles: "Classification: a brief conspectus of present day library practice,"² and "Old classifications—and the excuse for new ones."³ The last mentioned article also makes such a vigorous answer to all the recent criticisms of the general characteristics of the D. C. as to leave nothing further to be said in defense of its principles and general structure.

In the present expansion the tables have been increased by 152 pages and the index by 112 pages over the sixth edition (1899). These increases have been chiefly the following: 013 (unexpanded) to $\frac{1}{2}$ page; 020-025.29 from 3 to 20 pages; 070 (unexpanded) to 4 pages; 136.7, Child study (new), 1 page; 355-358 (unexpanded) to 2 pages; 369.1, fuller list of American hereditary and patriotic societies; 370-379, from 5 to 17 pages; 540-545 from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pages; 546.29, Helium group (new); 546.60, Other metals of rare earths (new); 546.99, False and putative elements (new); 611-612, from 3 to 58 pages; 620-621, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 pages; 623 (unexpanded) to 7 pages; 640-649 (unexpanded) to 11 pages; and in local history the states of W. Va., O., Wis., Ia. and Mo. have been subdivided to the extent of 14 pages.

The revised index seems very full and complete, and, as has usually been the case in the earlier editions, is ahead of the tables, i.e., it covers many subjects that have no explicit places in the unexpanded tables. A somewhat extended examination of the index with reference to the tables has revealed no mistakes in proofreading—a highly important matter for accurate work.

The expansion of 020-025.29 is very welcome to the librarian himself, in that Library economy is now practically complete, thus affording an ample classification for notes, samples and all the minutiae of professional literature. This, with the expansion of 070, Journalism, fairly well rounds out the "o" group. Except for the insertion of 136.7, Child study, the 100's and 200's are untouched, and could they but have some slight revision would be more completely satisfactory to the ordinary library, as they are fairly so already. In the 300's, Education, reasonably good before, has been admirably worked out, as has Military science. In this group the 380's, Commerce and communication, untouched in this edition, are in special need of expansion. Class 400 is untouched and fairly satisfactory. In the 500's a portion of Chemistry only has been expanded. The group as a whole is not in great need of attention from the point of view of the ordinary library, but for the special library lacks much in fullness. In the 600's it is a matter of special satisfaction to the technology librarian (and what public library does not have technological books in these days?) to find 620-621, General and mechanical engineering, and 623, Military and naval engineering, newly expanded. The unusually ample expansion of 640, Domestic economy, apparently reflects the special interest of the author in this subject.

In view of the 12 years since the publication of the sixth edition, the slight revision and expansion of the D. C. since the publication of the fourth edition (1891) and the

¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, 25: 684-85.

² Martel, C. In LIBRARY JOURNAL, Aug., 1911, p. 410-16.

³ Rider, A. F. In LIBRARY JOURNAL, Sept., 1910, p. 387-96.

great growth of the literature of subjects practically unknown 20 or even to years ago, its users had reason to expect somewhat more than the present edition affords. The poverty of the D. C. at certain points is brought into still higher relief by some features of the new expansions of this edition. Contrast the expansion of 611-612, Anatomy and physiology, from 3 pages (not very inadequate for most libraries) to 58 pages, with 630-639, Agriculture, half a page and untouched. On the one hand, as everybody knows, the popular literature of agriculture has grown and become diversified to an extraordinary degree, and the demand for this literature, even in urban libraries, has increased to such an extent that a full classification of this subject is not a special but a general need. On the other hand, at least three unofficial expansions of 630 have been made. The one made by Mr. Wyer as early as 1900 has been widely adopted by users of the D. C., including several of the agricultural experiment stations. It might not unnaturally have been expected that one of these would be incorporated in this edition, or that some expansion of this subject would be furnished.

Keeping in mind the needs of the general library (to which the D. C. is perhaps pre-eminently adapted and the needs of which it places foremost), among the other subjects in crying need of expansion are 624-627, 651, 652, 654, 656-659, 710, 730-770, 790—in general the untouched portions of technology and the fine arts, particularly the former, the importance of which in public libraries is coming to be so generally recognized and the literature of which has become so voluminous and diverse. Class 800 has always been reasonably satisfactory. The schedules for recent literature have, however, been untouched and need attention to make them satisfactory for present day needs. Class 900 has had attention from time to time, and as a whole is workable and suited to the needs of most libraries. With the exception of the local history schedules of the five states already mentioned it has not had the revision needed to bring it up to date. For example, it seems strange that the few lines needed to make places for the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft should not have been inserted at the end of the 973's.

Special satisfaction should be expressed that this considerable revision has been accomplished with so few actual changes in numbers. Aside from the changes incident to the closer subdivisions furnished, it is believed that the 40 numbers actually altered in meaning will not involve the renumbering of more than 500 titles in large libraries, and probably not more than 50 to 150 in libraries of moderate size. In this respect the D. C. has been consistently considerate in saving

its users work, as the E. C., for example, has not. By this means it has been possible, in case it has not been convenient in any library to subdivide a class immediately, still to find the literature of a subject by references from the revised classification or its index. By the way, out of the 40 numbers changed in meaning only four are three-figure classes (339, 642, 643, 647), whereas the E. C. in expanding from the sixth to the seventh classification has changed the meaning of numerous three- and even two-letter classes. It has been observed that if libraries using the D. C. have been willing to await the official expansion of any subject they have usually been able to count on a minimum number of changes due to actual alterations. But to wait has been the rub. Unwillingness to do so has produced a constantly increasing crop of variations. It is rather unsatisfactory to find no explicit places in the tables covering engineering for either Aeroplanes or Automobiles, but to be referred from the index to unexpanded 629—the "etc." of engineering. References to the catalogs and bulletins of libraries following the D. C. most strictly, *e.g.*, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, show that they have not been content to wait but have in some cases made their own subdivisions, and since each library will naturally subdivide differently, most of this work will require changing when the official expansion is published.

This review desires to testify to the great and continued utility of the D. C., and to express satisfaction with the new expansions contained in the present edition. The preface promises other editions, and it is hoped that they will speedily follow in order to fill out the remaining gaps and make the classification as a whole more adequate to present day requirements. This edition contains enough new matter to render the classification even now more acceptable to the ordinary library than any in print.

In view of the excessive delay in completing the E. C., the fact that it has always been in fragmentary form, that it has always lacked a single consolidated index, and that, as has already been said, the expansion to the seventh classification has involved an undue number of changes, it is not likely to become more formidable as a competitor. More successful rivalry may be expected from the Library of Congress classification, now rapidly approaching completion. It has already been adopted by some 25 libraries, exclusively of the college and reference type. For its own use the Library of Congress will very likely continue to expand its classification and frequently reprint it. L. C. cards at once give the correct classification. Such libraries as use the L. C. classification are thus enabled to utilize the expertness of the national library in classification, as practically all libraries do now its cataloging skill.

Should any large number of popular American libraries desire to adopt the L. C. classification, the national library might recognize as an appropriate service the preparation and publication of an abridged edition with shorter numbers, but one that would be susceptible of replacement, as a whole or in any part, with minimum changes, by the full expansion.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

FROST, Harwood. Good engineering literature. Chic. Bk. Co., 226 S. La Salle St., 1911 c. 422 p. 12°, (14 x 20 cm.) \$1 net.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. One would suppose it to be an essay giving a list of the most valuable books in engineering. It is not. It is a manual designed to assist in the preparation of good engineering literature. It is really a manual for authors covering questions of language, collection and arrangement of facts, preparation of manuscript, forms of agreement between author and publisher, copyright, proof-reading and indexing, book reviewing, and the like.

I do not know of a better book of the kind. The author has been editor of the *Engineering Digest*, and was in charge of the Book department of the *Engineering News*. It is well worth careful perusal by any person planning to launch forth into the uncertain current of literature. It is to be somewhat regretted that the typography of the book is not a little more pleasing. W. P. CUTTER.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of Bibliography, July, contains: "A reading list on Richard Strauss," by F. E. Marquand; "Books and articles on children's reading" (pt. 1.), by Margaret Widemer; "English drawing-room annuals: a bibliography" (pt. 5), by F. W. Faxon.

California Libraries, News Notes, July, is devoted to the usual notes on libraries arranged alphabetically, first by county and second by towns.

Library Association Record, July, contains "Some thoughts on professional training" by Ethel S. Fegan.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, March-April, 1911, contains an article on "Book selection" by Ethel F. McCollough; "A has the library basement," by Lutie E. Stearns, and other brief articles.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, May-June, contains "Civic improvement and development," by M. S. Dudgeon; "The librarian as a factor in community development," by W. L. Finch, and other brief articles on topics of general rather than special library interest.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Boston, Mass. American Congregational Association L. (Rpt.—year 1910-11.) Added 1176 books, 818 pm., 1976 periodicals; total 58,848 v., 55,370 pm., 57,195 periodicals. A large share of the library work is done by mail.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The Buffalo Public Library lives up to its reputation as to progressive school work, as has been recently evidenced by the publication of a small pamphlet for general distribution in which an outline map shows the location of the library branches and stations, and in text is given a summary of the library's progress for the year. Illustrations of various branches are included. Copies of this pamphlet were sent to employers and teachers to aid in the further circulation of the information.

Canada. Libraries. In the 1910 report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario (Toronto, 1911, 561 p. O.), some 16 pages are given to the histories and descriptions of public libraries which have not appeared in previous inspector's reports. Among these libraries in the province of Ontario are included: Dundas, Kenora, Fort William, Niagara Falls, Ingersoll, Lucknow, Sault Ste. Marie and Wallaceburg. The libraries of Regina, Saskatchewan and of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are also described. There were 168 travelling libraries loaned by the Department during the year, of which 71 were sent to public libraries and 97 to communities.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. A gift of 700 volumes comprising complete histories of all world's fairs and exhibitions was presented recently to the library by H. N. Higinbotham, president of the World's Columbian exposition.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (46th rpt.—year 1910. 32 p. illus.) Henry M. Utley, libn. Added, 17,723 (by purchase 16,173, by gift 773, by binding 777); total, 258,312. Readers' cards issued, 12,680. Issued home use, 710,620 (adult fict. 52.90 per cent.). Receipts, \$188,622.22; expenses, \$137,252.69 (books \$16,344.14; binding, \$7337.98; printing, \$1385.20; salaries, staff, \$51,454.35; branch sites, \$24,430).

The offer made by Mr. Carnegie in 1901 of \$750,000 was accepted, and it has been agreed that an annual tax levy of not less than \$75,000 be made for maintenance. Steps were taken to secure the purchase of suitable sites for a central library and for five branch libraries. Owing to complications arising in connection with the necessary bonding to procure the needed sites, all efforts to procure a site for the central library came to a standstill. Twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds were issued, however, for three branch sites, which were bought and paid for. Architects were employed to make plans for these branches. Owing to Mr.

Carnegie's opinion that a branch library building should not cost more than \$40,000, the architects were given positive instructions to make their plans with this limit in view. It is planned to erect nine or ten branch buildings with the fund provided by Mr. Carnegie. When the new central building is erected the old central building will be utilized as a down-town branch. These branch buildings, together with the three existing permanent branch buildings, will give Detroit one central building and about 14 branches. The Detroit population, according to 1910 federal census, is 465,766, an increase of 63 per cent. in the last decade. The area of the city in square miles in 1904 was 29; in 1909, 41.44, an increase of 43 per cent. The invested capital was, in 1904, \$91,228,214; in 1909, \$170,000,000, an increase of 86 per cent.; the assessed valuation in 1904 was \$277,983,370; in 1909 it was \$359,819,910, an increase of about 30 per cent. These figures indicate prospective growth.

Mr. Utley's report, carefully worked out and showing record of work done and opportunity for further working capacity, is worth careful reading.

The number of books in library and number of cardholders have increased. The home circulation shows a decrease of 5 per cent. compared with the preceding year.

Several new deposit stations in industrial and other establishments were opened during the year.

Fort Worth (Tex.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending March 1, 1911; Mrs. Chas. Scheuber, libn.) Added 2384 (1458 by purchase, 166 by binding, and 727 v. and 1426 pm. by gift); total 20,705 v., 7758 pm. Issued, home use 68,883 (67.48 per cent. fict.). The per cent. of non-fiction shown in the report does not really represent the amount of non-fiction the library would circulate if the non-fiction books used by the classes in the different schools and study clubs of the city were permitted to circulate among the members when in use by the various classes, instead of being held in the library for the use of all the members, in this way increasing the use of the books materially, but decreasing the apparent circulation as shown by statistics.

Registration 4097 (45.15 per cent. men and boy borrowers, and 45.85 per cent. women and girls). Total no. cards in force 10,338.

Receipts \$10,607.39; expenses \$10,585.07 (salaries \$3664.25, books \$1588.62, building repairs and plumbing \$1310.10, stationery \$408.79, binding \$646.21, periodicals \$452.20).

Three stations were established during the year. The Catalog department reports 1914 volumes classified and cataloged; 166 volumes of magazines were bound; 434 volumes were rebound; 15,401 volumes have been cleaned, reboxed, and mended in our work room. The number of volumes in the Reference department on March 1 was 4338, of which 845

were added during the year. The library is being used more and more each year by advanced students. There are received regularly 155 monthly magazines, 67 weeklies, 7 dailies. Of these 26 monthlies, 12 weeklies and 4 dailies are gifts. There were added during the year 31 periodicals, among which were 3 religious, 10 technical, 7 art, 4 scientific and 2 literary.

In the duplicate collection there are 172 volumes.

Junction City, Kans. George Smith P. L. (Garnette Heaton, libn.) 3d rpt.—year 1910.) Added 1407; total 7502. Issued, home use 27,265 (juv. 6904, adult 20,271). No. borrowers' cards issued 590. Visitors to reading and reference room 24,375. Magazines currently received 52; number of newspapers currently received 27,265. Receipts \$6073.38; expenses \$4432.14 (books and periodicals \$1168.18, furniture and fixtures \$95, lighting \$173.41, water \$16.14, fuel \$249.31, to libn. and ass'ts \$1066.25).

A collection of 602 volumes which belonged to the private library of the late Judge James Humphrey was presented to the George Smith Library by the heirs of Judge Humphrey.

Mankato (Minn.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year 1910.) Added 18,211. Circulation 41,394. Reading and reference room open 344 days, with attendance of 20,622. New registration 925. The 1840 children who are registered have drawn out this year 11,912 books for home and school use, a circulation nearly double that of five years ago. There have been 4961 readers in the Children's department. Receipts \$5668.20; expenses \$4905.49 (books \$872.30, periodicals \$351.59, binding \$189.28, salaries \$2165.36, heat \$289.22, light \$205.40).

New York City. General Theological Seminary L. (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) Added 2679 (purchased 2213, gifts 466); total 51,843. Day readers 4114; evening readers 2296; day loans 3575; evening loans 523.

The use of the library by readers has fallen off during the past year, while the number of books loaned is above the average. It is probable that the lessening in the number of readers is merely due to the fact that some seminary classes read more in their rooms than others, and that loans have thus grown disproportionately while readers have lessened in number. The need of the library for increased resources is emphasized.

New York P. L. In the *St. Nicholas* for September there is a brief article entitled "Books and reading," by Hildegard Hawthorne, in which the use of the new building of the New York Public Library immediately after its opening receives some mention.

Ottawa (Canada) *Carnegie L.* (6th rpt.—year 1910.) L. J. Burpee, libn. Issued, home use, 212,933 (an increase of 19,117 over the preceding year). Total circulation, including ref. use, about 267,933. Of total home circulation, about 134,496 consisted of non-fiction, adult and juvenile, and about 153,890 were circulated from the central circulating department, 42,502 from the children's department, and 11,976 from the open shelf, and 4565 from school branches and school libraries.

Receipts, \$14,102 for maintenance, \$5000 for books; expenses, \$12,958.63 maintenance, salaries \$7680.65, heating \$677.75, lighting and power \$841.02, insurance \$309.50, periodicals \$355.54, binding \$850.97, stationery \$376.95, books \$5101.11.

In May, 1910, an arrangement was made with the public school board by which it became possible to put libraries in four additional schools, but lack of funds to procure the necessary books made it impossible to equip more than two of these schools at the time. Also, arrangements were made to utilize rooms in four schools on the outskirts of the city as small branches of the library. Lack of funds here also made it impossible to procure the necessary books, but it was found possible to spare a few hundred volumes from the children's room and the stock and with some scanty purchases a collection of about 800 volumes was procured, and a beginning was thus made in two of the branches. A beginning has been made of a collection of books for the blind, and the Ottawa Association for the Blind now holds all its meetings in the Public Library. The mayor has promised the Association a special vote of \$1000 for the establishment of a collection of books in blind type. Strong emphasis is given to the need of a more adequate fund for book purchasing. A collection of directories was started in the library and has now developed into a "directory room." Here are also shelved a number of gazetteers, year books, almanacs, and other similar reference works likely to be of service to business men.

The library received as gifts during the year 2117 books, 440 pamphlets, 126 numbers of magazines and 52 maps.

Pasadena (Cal.) *P. L.* The board of trustees at their regular meeting on June 5 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Library Board extend a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Purd B. Wright for his untiring efforts before and during the recent convention of the A. L. A. in Pasadena, knowing that his very efficient labors went far towards making the convention the success that it was.

Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and F. C. L. for the Blind. (Rpt.—year ending Jan., 1911.) During the past year 13,172 books have been circulated from the Department of the Blind, the distribution according

to type being as follows: American Braille, 1854 v.; Braille, 151 v.; Line letter, 187 v.; Moontype, 10,870 v.; New York point, 110 v.

There are 549 active blind readers of embossed type upon the roll of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and 119 upon that of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, Pa. *Apprentices' L. Company.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1911.) (Miss E. M. Bache, libn.) Added 2341. Circulation 87,331, as compared with 84,450 (an increase of 2000 volumes, of which 2500 was from the children's room). Fiction circulated 58 per cent. Attendance in children's room 42,730, as compared with 39,928 of previous year, a gain of nearly 400. Main lib. reading room attendance 40,655. Receipts \$15,153.59; expenses \$14,646.66 (books \$1859.97, binding \$583.10, periodicals \$208.10, salaries \$3824.55, printing \$128, stationery \$58.10, light and heat \$577.88).

Portland (Ore.) *L. Assoc.* (47th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1910.) Added, by purchase 16,350, by gift 776; total in lib., 99,882 v. (no. in lending collection, 71,678). Total circulation from lending collection, 552,722. Total attendance (estimated), 767,815. Total membership, 30,284. Receipts (general fund), \$71,554.64; expenses (general fund), \$59,122.40; receipts (book fund), \$13,677.76; expenses (book fund), \$9889.25.

The report is one of progress. There was a gain of 95,423 in volumes drawn for home use over the preceding year. Stress is laid upon the need of a central administrative building, and for more branches and well equipped branch buildings. Close relations between the library and the schools continue. "By means of carefully prepared reading lists for teachers and departments, by the publishing of a monthly educational bulletin, by frequent visits to schools and talks at teachers' and principal meetings, and by allowing special privileges to teachers in drawing books, and by purchasing in quantity the books recommended to classes, the library has endeavored both to meet and to encourage the demands of teacher and pupil. On the part of the teacher the response has been cordial. Four hundred and thirty-nine teachers availed themselves of the special card privileges during the last school year, and 21,228 volumes were drawn upon these cards from the children's room alone. It was evident that larger service would be appreciated; therefore, in the yearly budget of the board of education the sum of \$10,000 was set aside for the purchase of books for classroom libraries. This item was approved at the taxpayers' meeting in January without a dissenting voice. The directors of the Library Association in turn voted to administer and supervise these class-room libraries and to pay all charges except the actual cost of books. Thus the school department was established."

The children's department circulated 83,377 v. and 25,420 pictures. It has a membership of 5050. The reference department circulated 548 books and plates, compiled 37 reading lists, had an attendance of 69,774. The cataloging department cataloged 18,336 v., prepared 762 v. for binding, and 4026 v. for rebinding.

The library has now three branches, a county department, 9 reading rooms and 16 deposit stations.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911.) (Charles E. Rush, libn.) Added 5397; total 57,309. Total circulation 230,475. Population of St. Joseph 77,403; circulation per capita 2.97; fict. circulated 67 per cent. Total no. registered borrowers 11,371. Receipts \$22,871.06; expenses \$20,856.35 (books \$3796.26, periodicals \$790.15, binding \$1358.22, salaries \$10,852.93, printing and stationery \$384.80).

The new Washington Park Branch was opened informally on June 27, 1910, with gratifying results.

This is Mr. Rush's first report, which includes three months of Mr. Wright's administration. The report is attractively illustrated.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1911. A. E. Bostwick, libn. 100 p. and pl.) Added 46,961 (net increase 21,775); total 338,792 (241,985 in central building). Active members 92,910. Issued 1,439,435 v., an increase of 126,869. Of volumes circulated 696,755 were distributed through branches, 150,498 through delivery stations, 189,334 by means of travelling libraries. In addition, 406,981 volumes for supplementary reading, usually in sets of 30, were issued to schools. Volumes read in the library numbered about 170,830. Receipts \$1,019,435.92; expenses \$836,590.49 (building \$642,700.49, maintenance \$211,506.47, salaries \$106,781.14, books \$60,884.40, rent \$18,416.71, furniture \$2673.64, printing and stationery \$4268.42).

This report of the library, the second under Mr. Bostwick's librarianship, is a record of definite progress. "During the year the sixth branch library, the Divoll, has been completed and opened; a department of instruction with a permanent head has been organized; the whole staff has been classified and a system of examinations for promotion has been put in operation; work on a municipal reference branch, by request of the city authorities, has been begun; library service has been made available by telephone and messenger to those who desire it; a 'repertory' consisting of catalog cards of other libraries has been begun, and a new plan of certification for books and supplies received and work done has been adopted. Work on the new central building has gone forward with satisfactory speed, and completion is now within sight. There have been altera-

tions made in several minor rules of the library, among which may be mentioned the following: the placing of inter-library loans in charge of the travelling library office; the adoption of separate time-sheets in place of a time-registry book; the making of branch librarians personally responsible for cash in their possession with permission to send it to the central library daily if desired; the opening of certain training class courses to members of the staff by special permission; closing of branch auditoriums at 10.30 p.m.; allowance of transfer from one card to another in special cases; beginning of a 'collection of favorites' in the open shelf room; setting of stamps so that no book falls due on a holiday; issue of new cards without charge where their loss is involved in that of a book that has been already paid for; and the trial of a 'follow up' system for those who have ceased to use the library."

It is expected that the new central building will be opened early in 1912. The total staff of the library now includes 190 persons (53 engaged in general work, 20 chiefs of departments or branch librarians, 51 assistants, 10 clerks, 17 messengers, 15 night assistants, 24 janitors and 12 apprentices). The instruction department of the library, established in October, 1910, gives a course of nine months, and a new class room is provided for the class in the new central building. Reports of the various departments are given, and though they contain interesting information insufficient space forbids quotation. A partial separation of technical books from the general collection has been begun in preparation for the establishment of an entirely separate applied science department in the new building. This collection is now in charge of Mr. Andrew Linn Bostwick, a Yale graduate, class of 1908. The Children's department shows a circulation for the year of 396,764, a gain of 57,154 over the preceding year. The total number of volumes in the pay duplicate collection is 3902, and the circulation of this collection amounted to 37,994 volumes for the year. The library has now 6 branches, 58 delivery stations and 12 deposit stations.

Texas. Libraries. The *Dallas News* for May 8, 1911, contains statistics of the 50 Texas cities having a population of 4000 or more at the 1910 census. The statistics given are: (1) Population; (2) Taxable values; (3) Tax rate; (4) Has the city a free public library? Twenty of these 50 have free public libraries.

In May, 1911, the state librarian made a visit to some 24 Texas libraries. A partial and informal report of the visit appears in the *Galveston News* for May 21, 1911 (p. 17). The same issue on p. 27 contains a letter on the "Prison libraries of the state," also investigated by Mr. Winkler at this time.

Texas State Library, Austin, Tex. The resources of the library were quite fully set forth in a series of articles recently run in the *Dallas News* and *Galveston News* (practically the same paper); the titles and dates of the articles in the series follow:

1. The Legislative reference section, by J. B. Kaiser (*Galveston News*, May 14, 1911).
2. The Texas collection, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, May 21, 1911).
3. The manuscript collection, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, May 28, 1911).
4. The history and biography collection, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, June 4, 1911).
5. Library extension by the Texas Library and Historical Commission, by E. W. Winkler (*Galveston News*, June 11, 1911).

Waterbury, Conn. Silas Bronson L. (41st rpt.—year 1910. 18 p. Helen Sperry, libn.) Added 4439; total 83,815. Circulation, main lib. 139,649; schools and branches 68,975; total 208,624. Expenditures \$19,070.63 (books and periodicals \$4200.15, binding \$1476.54, salaries \$9459.10).

Agencies for the distribution of books outside the main library number 21, including 2 branches, 1 deposit station and 18 school-houses, the latter with special libraries in rooms above the second grade.

The librarian notes a slight decrease (3000 volumes) in the use of books for home reading, but speaks of the growing habit of reading inside the library building. To meet this situation, a study-room is provided with special shelves for the use of clubs and debating societies.

An information desk with a trained assistant in charge has been placed near the entrance to the open shelves, and forms the nucleus of a Reference department.

The Newark method of charging books has been introduced, the change being made without closing the library or inconveniencing readers.

Annotated lists were published in the monthly bulletin, and picture bulletins for holidays and anniversaries were posted on the bulletin board.

The librarian notes the growing need of a Department of applied science, and says that in eight years there has been a threefold increase in the use of books of this class.

FOREIGN

South Australia, P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1910.) Added 2729; total 74,263. The library was open 208 weekdays and 51 Sundays. It was visited by 100,778 persons, a decrease of 1459 on the previous year. Under provisions of copyright, 9 volumes, 60 pamphlets, 6 maps and miscellanies, and 5040 newspapers and periodicals have been received.

Librarians

JILLSON, Prof. William Everett, for 19 years librarian of Doane College, Crete, Neb., has been granted by the trustees a year's leave of absence. Mr. Jillson expects to take a year of study of library economy at Wisconsin University, Madison. He assisted in organizing the Nebraska Library Association and in securing its travelling libraries.

WILLIAMS, Miss Ora, librarian of the Cumminsville branch, Cincinnati, Ohio, has accepted a position as assistant organizer with the Public Library Commission of Indiana. Miss Williams was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University and Butler College, is a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School, and has had experience in the Madison, Wisconsin, and the Cincinnati, Ohio, public libraries.

Cataloging and Classification

BORDEN, William Alanson. Scheme of classification for the libraries of Baroda State (India). Baroda, 1911. 84 p. D.

Mr. Borden, previously librarian of the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, Ct., resigned from that position in the fall of 1910 to become director of state libraries of the State of Baroda, India. This scheme of classification, which will be reviewed in these columns, was published in order to give a text-book on classification to the library students at the central library department of Baroda State, and to serve as a guide in classifying Indian libraries. Mr. Borden had developed this scheme during his long service to librarianship in the United States.

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY Annual bulletin, no. 5: Books added to the main (Ryerson) library from December, 1909, to December, 1910, cumulated from volume 6 of the monthly bulletins. 1911. 59 p. O. Price, 5 c.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAUS. United States 62d Congress: 1st session, Senate, document no. 7. Legislative reference bureaus: letter from the Librarian of Congress transmitting special report relative to legislative reference bureaus. 36 p. Referred to the Committee on the Library, April 6, 1911.

This report discusses the proposed establishment of a legislative reference (and bill drafting) bureau at Washington.

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